The Pittsburgh Gazette.

ESTABLISHED IN 1786. PITTSBURGH, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1874. VOL. 89.—NO. 268.

DAILY GAZETTE.

THE LATEST NEWS.

Condensed Telegrams from All Quarters.

—A counterfeit five dollar note on the Trader's National Bank of Chicago has made its appearance in Philadelphia.

—The Philadelphia brokers have offered a reward of $2,000 for the detection and conviction of the forgers of city warrants.

—Oliver Charlick is lying dangerously ill at his residence on Long Island. His physicians believe his recovery impossible.

—The Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw Railroad Company has, it is stated, abandoned the Iowa division of its road, and moved all the rolling stock thereon into Illinois.

—Messrs. Poland and Ward, of the Congressional Investigating Committee, arrived in Little Rock, Ark., yesterday, and will commence taking testimony to-day.

—The Louisiana Returning Board met yesterday, and resolved to canvass the New Orleans city vote first, but adjourned till to-day, on account of Anderson's absence.

—The Boston *Journal* publishes the annual statement of the real and personal real estate of all towns of Massachusetts. The total taxable valuation of the state, exclusive of personal property and deposits in saving institutions, is $1,831,601,165, a gain of $68,171,175 over last year. Only three counties report a loss.

—The Chicago *Tribune* has official returns from one hundred counties in Illinois, all except Cook and Franklin counties, which give in round numbers Ridgeway, Republican, for State Treasurer, 44,000 majority over Carroll, and give Etter, Democrat, for Superintendent of Public Instruction, 22,000 majority over Powell.

—A mutiny occurred at sea on board the ship Neptune on October 20. One half of the crew were colored, and the white sailors revolted because Stephen A. Smith, colored, was made boatswain. The white sailors, on the night of the 20th, beat Smith in a fearful manner. The whole crew were arrested on their arrival at New York.

—A colored man named Gordon, living near Memphis, was shot and killed by Dr. White, near Commerce, Miss., on Tuesday. Gordon had stolen a shot-gun from Dr. White, for whom he was picking cotton, and the Doctor attempting to regain the gun, was fired upon by Gordon, and returning the fire, killed Gordon instantly. White was tried and acquitted.

—On Wednesday morning, Robert C. Ramsey, of Helena, Arkansas, shot himself in Memphis, the ball entering just below the heart, inflicting a fatal wound. A telegram to his father was found on the mantel, saying: "I have been driven from home and am maddened. I shall commit suicide. God help me, in the name of Jesus."

No Reprieve for Udderzook.

HARRISBURG, November 11.—The application for the reprieve of Udderzook was rejected by the Board of Pardons, and the following message sent to the sheriff of Chester county:

"You may say to Udderzook that the application for a reprieve in his behalf has been fully considered, and that the decision is adverse."

(Signed) "J. F. HARTRANFT."

AMONG OUR MILLS.

Gleanings From Our Exchanges.

SHOENBERGER & CO.'S works are running light.

THE puddling department of the Sligo Iron works is running double turn, the balance of the works single.

THE capacity of Blair Iron and Steel works is 8 to 10 tons of steel ingots per day. At this works the steel is made by the Blair direct process.

THE Nicholson File Company, of Providence, R. I., whose files have such an enviable reputation, use Pittsburgh steel from Messrs. Anderson & Wood, of this city.

ON FRIDAY, the iron department of Reese, Graff & Woods' works went off from double to single turn. The steel department has been running single turn for some time.

MESSRS. ROGERS & BURCHFIELD have struck gas at their iron works at Apollo, at a depth of 1,200 feet. They will substitute it for coal, as they have done at their works at Leechburg.

THE Isabella Furnace Company of this city, have 200 coke ovens near Blairsville, 60 of which are now lighted. It is said that the capacity of all the ovens is 30,000 bushels per 24 hours.

ONE of our city contemporaries stated a few days ago that Messrs. Graff, Bennett & Co. had received an order for pipe iron for thirteen miles of pipe for the city of Rochester, N. Y. This statement went a little farther than the facts warrant. Messrs. G., B. & Co. were about to receive the order, and thought it was "as good as theirs," but at the critical moment an eastern house underbid them by telegraph and got the order—which calls for 2,000 tons of pipe iron. Henceforth the East should cease prating about Pittsburgh "cutting under."

WE HAVE just seen a piece of sheet steel, rolled from a piece of steel casting, made at the works of N. W. Hussey. It is one and a half inches wide and one-eighth inch thick, having no sign of a crack or flaw. After rolling it was tempered, and then cut in two side with a cold chisel, and with much difficulty broken. It proved to be very tough, and at the same time took a fine polish, upon being ground, the grain being even and fine. This article of steel will most probably meet the wants of manufacturers of straw cutters for knives, and will be valuable for machinery generally. Such is the perfection to which steel castings are being brought.

THE STATUS of the blast furnaces of this city is as follows: Clinton, blowing; Eliza (2 stacks), blowing; Shoenberger, one blowing, the other relined and waiting for a better market; Soho, being relined, perhaps will not be ready much before January 1; Superior, both idle and sadly out of repair. This shows six in blast and five out. The weekly capacity of those in blast is about 2,500 tons, of those out 1,900 tons. The capacity of all our furnaces is therefore about 4,400 tons per week, or 228,800 per annum, which amount is about one-third of the pig iron consumed in the city when business is brisk.

FOR a long time the iron manufactures of Pittsburgh were almost entirely in the heavy line, but within the last few years numerous hardware manufactories have sprung up, the latest being the shovel works of Hussey, Binn & Co., preparing to go into operation. As we noted a week or two ago, Kloman, Park & Co. have also added axes to their list of manufactures, and Hubbard, Lippincot, Bakewell & Co. have also very considerably enlarged the capacity of their saw works. We are glad to see this increasing diversity in our manufactures, and hope to see it continue until Pittsburgh shall rival Sheffield in the production of hardware. Her facilities in this line are certainly unsurpassed, every requisite material being on the spot, abundant, cheap, and good.

THE Union Forge and Iron mill, formerly known as the Lower Union Iron mill, and which has been operated during the past year under the firm name of Wilson, Leggate & Co., is now running very successfully under the new firm name of Wilson, Walker & Co., the change having been made on the first of October. These works are engaged chiefly in the manufacture of railroad specialties, of which they are shipping regularly 60 tons per month to one railroad company, and have contracted within the past month to supply several other roads, which orders they are now filling. They are also manufacturing iron by a new process, a large portion of which is used by Messrs. Kloman, Park & Co. in the manufacture of axes, and by Messrs. Ahlborn & Eckermann for axles.

IT WILL be remembered that some time ago Jared M. Brush & Son were awarded the contract for the rising mains for our new water works, said mains to be of wrought iron, and now we have to relate that the representative of a Harrisburg iron works is in the city trying to get the Messrs. Brush to award them the contract for the iron for the mains. This fact, taken in connection with that other fact, the under-bidding of Messrs. Graff, Bennett & Co. by an eastern firm for the contract of 2,000 tons of pipe iron for Rochester, begins to make it look squally for Pittsburgh the coming winter. It will not surprise us at all if this contract goes to Harrisburg. Nor will it surprise us if they can't under-bid our manufacturers, when we consider that in the matter of boiling they possess an advantage of $1.50 per ton.

YESTERDAY afternoon a woman with wild looking eyes rushed out of a car at the depot, cast her eagle eyes over the assembled multitude, finally lit on a small boy who was trotting about the platform, and set up a yell like the sound of an ungreased fly-wheel. She reached for him, jerked him up on the car, and led him in. In a moment mournful cries were wafted through the crack of the door, and there were sounds as if the woman was applauding something. And so she was.—*Oil City Derrick.*

The "Sherman House," Chicago is not only the best furnished and best conducted hotel in that city, but has the most convenient location. It is near the great wholesale houses, the Chamber of Commerce, the railroad offices and the principal theatres.

FIRST EDITION.

FOREIGN.

Another Battle Fought in Spain.

The Carlists Compelled to Retreat.

SPAIN.

Siege of Mount St. Marco.

HENDAYE, November 11.—An official Carlist dispatch says: On Tuesday morning the Republican General Loma opened fire on all our positions at a distance of three leagues. He penetrated our lines at Santa Cruz, but our right made a vigorous attack and compelled him to retire. Both sides suffered considerable loss. Don Carlos and General Elio were present during the engagement.

In a Dangerous Position.

HENDAYE, November 11.—Noon.—It is said Don Carlos and Gen. Elio have been cut off from the field of battle near Irun. The Carlists are much dispirited, though they still maintain their positions.

The Battle Still in Progress.

Later.—The battle between the Carlists and Republican forces is still in progress in the neighborhood of Renteria. Seven hundred men from the garrison of Irun made a sortie in the direction of Fontarabia, and effected a junction with the relieving forces.

Carlists Retreating.

Evening.—The Carlists have retreated from Irun, and the Republican troops occupied the positions held by the besiegers.

General Lazerna has entered Irun with his escort.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Proposed Reciprocity Treaty.

BRADFORD, November 11.—The Chamber of Commerce to day unanimously adopted a memorial to the Government condemning the proposed reciprocity treaty between Canada and the United States, and deprecating the imposition of lower duties in Canada than in England.

Ocean Cables.

LONDON, November 11.—Stafford Northcote, Chancellor of the Exchequer, replying to communications from the Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Direct United States Cable Company, says the Government has no intention of purchasing the direct cable or any other ocean lines.

The Brussels Conference.

LONDON, November 11.—The results of the late international conference at Brussels form the subject of fresh negotiations between some of the Governments represented thereat. Russia asks that the conclusions of the conference be embodied in a regular treaty between the nations whose representatives signed the agreement.

AFRICA.

Discovery of a New River.

LONDON, November 11.—The New York *Herald* correspondent at Khartoom, Africa, reports, under date of yesterday, the return of Col. Long from Gondokoro, bringing intelligence of his discovery of a new river situated in latitude 1 degree 30 minutes north, floating into Victoria Lake. The road between Uquinda and Zanzibar is very unsafe.

FRANCE.

Gratuitous Primary Secular Schools.

PARIS, November 11.—Thirty-three members of the Council General of the Seine have passed a resolution recommending the establishment of gratuitous primary secular schools in Paris, attendance upon which shall be obligatory. The resolution has been presented to the Permanent Committee of the Assembly for consideration.

Searching for Don Carlos.

PARIS, November 11.—On the receipt, on Monday, of a request from the Spanish embassy to have Don Carlos and his staff interned, the French Government instructed the local authorities at Hendaye to take measures to promptly with this request. Notwithstanding their diligent search, and the fact that the Spanish embassy had informed them of the very house at which Don Carlos was stopping, the authorities at Hendaye were unable to find the Carlist chief. The failure of the search was to-day officially communicated to the Spanish Ambassador.

CUBA.

An Insurgent Killed.

HAVANA, November 11.—Another of Carlos Garcia's band was killed here yesterday. Vicente Garcia has apparently been chosen chief of the insurgents in the Eastern Department. The Spanish commanding General has sent a strong column in pursuit of the insurgents there.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, November 11, 1874.

The Proposed Transportation Combination.

Correspondence is published between C. P. Huntington, Vice President of the Central Pacific Railroad, and President Sage, of the Pacific Mail Company. The former proposes equal passenger rates by rail and steamship to San Francisco, said rates to be low; the raising of the rates of freight by both routes to a remunerative basis; the railway companies guaranteeing to the steamship company $18,000 freight per steamer every seventeen days from this port, and the renewal of the old contract between the companies in regard to the China and Japan business; the railway companies to make and control all rates between New York and San Francisco, and the contract to be for ten years.

Mr. Sage, in reply, encloses resolutions adopted by the directors of the Pacific Mail Company to-day, declaring that while ready to make a fair and equitable arrangement for all business with overland railroad companies, they consider Mr. Huntington's propositions unsatisfactory, and respectfully decline them.

Conspiracy to Defraud the Customs.

Charges of conspiracy to defraud the customs were made to-day before the United States Commissioner against W. J. Pollock, of the importing firm of W. J. Pollock & Co., and Ramson Van Valkenberg and his son, custom house cartmen. The specific charge is that the Van Valkenburgs at the instance of Pollock, substituted for four cases of rich silks, while on their way from the wharf to the store for appraisal, four other cases, bearing similar marks, but containing inferior goods, on which there is a lower rate of duty. Pollock's bail was fixed at $20,000 and the Van Valkenbergs' at $10,000 each.

ARKANSAS LEGISLATURE.

The Governor's Message.

LITTLE ROCK, November 11.—The General Assembly met at three P. M. to-day, and received the message of Governor Baxter. He congratulates the people on regaining control of their affairs, and trusts that the victory will be used wisely and well, and that no proscription will be indulged in toward any class. He refers with pride to the new Constitution, and urges many reforms. He says the State has no idea of repudiating any of her just debts, and recommends some provision looking toward a funding of the outstanding indebtedness. He also recommends a revision of the common school system, and other measures of importance. The Governor says he retires from the position of Governor with the profound satisfaction that the people are to be ruled by men of their own choice, and has no doubt the distinguished gentleman chosen for Governor will administer the affairs of the State to the satisfaction of all her citizens.

SANITARY.

Meeting of the American Public Health Association—Second Day's Proceedings.

PHILADELPHIA, November 11.—At the session of the American Public Health Association this morning, Ezra M. Hunt, M. D., President of the Sanitary Commission of New Jersey, presented a paper upon "Building ground in its relation to health and disease." After discussion of the paper it was referred to the Publication Committee.

Dr. S. C. Busey, of Washington, presented a report upon the gathering, packing, transportation and sale of fresh vegetables and fruits, and their competent inspection, and free markets for producers, which was referred to the Publication Committee.

Gen. Butler Threatens a New Departure.

BOSTON, November 11.—It is reported that General Butler is preparing for publication a letter showing the causes of his late defeat. He claims that he was betrayed by men professing to be his friends, and promises uncomfortable revelations. He threatens to form a new party in Massachusetts.

Billiard Tournament.

NEW YORK, November 11.—Rudolph, 500; Daniels, 227; winner's average, 7 27-39. Garnier, 500; Slosson, 46; winner's average, 18 12-16.

THE CREMATION CASE.

Further Testimony in the Cincinnati Tragedy—Verdict of the Coroner's Inquest.

CINCINNATI, November 11.—Further testimony was taken in the inquest on the remains of Herman Schilling. The important feature of it was the discovery of a key in the ashes of the furnace where his body was burned. The key is identified as the one Schilling used that night to lock the inside gate. This will aid materially in identifying the remains as his.

The second confession of young Egner was read to him to-day, and he swears to its truth. The others do not confess.

The verdict is that Andreas Egner and George Rufer killed the deceased, and Fred Egner was accessory. Egner's second confession was obtained after much persuasion and a promise that it would be better for him to tell the whole truth. The parties who obtained it were not detectives nor officers of the law.

The Cincinnati Horror—The Brutal Murder of Henry Schilling—How the Deed was Done—The Full Confession of One of the Parties Charged with the Crime.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 11, 1874.

The murder case still creates great excitement here, which has been intensified by the confession of young Egner, one of the parties implicated in the crime.

The alleged cause for the murder was the seduction of a daughter of Egner by Schilling. The daughter died, and from that time, the father determined upon revenge, in which he was strengthened by Roper, who also had a grudge against Schilling.

Fred Egner, Jr., a boy seventeen years of age, who is under arrest as a participant in the crime, has made the following confession:

At 9 P. M. Saturday, Rufer came to my father's saloon, at 153 Findlay street, and said he was going to get Herman out of his job. My father said that was right. At half-past nine my father, Rufer and myself went over to the tan yard. Rufer had a key to the back door gate. We went in that way. Rufer went behind the pile of tan bark. My father was behind the large posts which support the shed. My father and George Rufer said before we went over in the tan yard, "we will go over and kill that low s—n of a b—h." We watched for half an hour, until Herman and Schilling came. He came in through the Gamble alley gate about 10 o'clock. George had a long piece of wood. Herman lit a small stubble and went into the stable to rub the horse. George Rufer came away, the block being after him and hit Herman two or three times over the head with this piece of wood. He fell and got up immediately. He fell a second time. Herman hallood "watch" and "murder." George Rufer seized him by the throat. Herman scratched him in the face. My father took the five-pronged fork and stabbed him in the bowels once or twice. He stabbed him in the legs once or twice also. The dogs did not bark, as they knew George. Then George got hold of Herman by the leg, pulled him out in the yard and wanted to throw him, in the vat. George said to my father, "We will be found out," meaning that the body would be recovered. Then George pulled him over to the furnace. George had hold of his head; I had him around the body; my father had hold of his legs. I got the rake that is used for pulling out the ashes, and tried to push him in the furnace, but failed. Then George took it from me, and pushed him in the furnace with it. George went then to the bath-house, and washed his hands. My father and myself then went home and went to bed. George also went toward home.

Q.—Who was it that proposed to put him in the furnace?

A.—George Rufer.

Q.—Was he dead or alive when you put him in the furnace?

A.—He was dead. I could not see him move.

Q.—Where were you when this murder was proposed?

A.—In my father's bar-room.

Q.—Who first proposed the killing?

A.—George Rufer, and father said it was right. George said I should go along and help, and this is all I have to say.

(Signed) FRED. EGNER.

Attest: P. F. MALEY.

The conduct of the father, when confronted by the terrible testimony from the lips of his own son, was very excitable. He denied it with the loudest oaths, curses, and heaped imprecations upon the head of the unfortunate lad, whose coarseness and ignorance seems to have led him into the terrible net. He said the boy was crazy and did not knew what he was saying, but the latter, nothing daunted, protested the truth of his disclosures.

Rufer also denounces the boy's statement as false. He speaks prettily and smiles when spoken to, but it is a forced smile, and gives his features a look of pain rather than one betokening carelessness or pleasure. He protests in the most violent language that Fred. Egner's story is a lie throughout, and says that the boy hesitated and stammered in his recital, and did not dare to look him in the face. This is not true. The boy made his statement slowly, but without flinching under the withering imprecation of his father, or the profane denials of Rufer. He says he will protest his innocence so long as he has a drop of blood in his body.

The boy Egner appeared in a pitiful condition when brought into the jail office. The terrible ordeal through which he is passing has made him weak and haggard, but his statements are plain, concise, and straightforward. The mental suffering which he endures must be intense, yet such is the coarseness of his nature and the bluntness of his moral sensibilities that the appreciation of his awful position, if he has it, does not deprive him of the sleep which his body exacts. His answers to the questions put to him were slowat first. He had just been aroused from a sound sleep, but he soon brightened up, and answered quite readily. He said that he had made his statements to the police, and that no one had held out any promises whatever. He was badly frightened, however, when spoken to, as he had never been in such a place before. He added that he had an idea that it might help him if he were to tell the whole truth about the matter. He denies that he hesitated when telling the story before Rufer and feared to look him in the face, and said all that he had said was true, despite the denials of his father and Rufer. When questioned as to his father's statements regarding his insanity, he said that he was not crazy, and his father had never said so before. He had got no blood on his clothing for the reason that he took hold of the clothing in the middle of the body, and did not press it against him. Rufer got the blood upon his clothing because, in carrying the body, he took hold of the cr husedand bleeding head.

THE STATE ELECTION.

The Official Vote by Counties.

Armstrong County.

Republican.		*Democratic.*	
Lieut. Gov.—Olmsted.	3858	Latta	3523
Aud. Gen.—Allen	3859	Temple	3517
Sec. Int. Af.—Heath	3855	McCandless	3524
Sup. Judge—Paxson	3731	Woodward	3656
Congress—White	3860	Curtin	3586
President Judge—Painter	2797	Boggs	3612
		Geddes, Ind.	1088
Senate—Jackson	4066	McMullin	3586
Assembly—Thompson	3764	Kennerdell	3559
" —Hunter	3764	Park	3569
Commiss'r—Henderson	3858	Calhoun	3545

Bucks County.

Lieut. Governor—Olmsted	6153	Latta	6514
Auditor General—Allen	6128	Temple	6515
Sec. Int. Affairs—Heath	6155	McCandless	6471
Supreme Judge—Paxson	6197	Woodward	6448
Congress, 7th d.—Wood	5177	Acker	3825
" 8th d.—Bliss	644	Mutchler	2648
Assembly—Tomlinson	6009	Jamison	6526
" —Knight	6274	Hegeman	6145
" —Emory	6124	Willett	6563
" —Johnson	6252	Carver	6396
Coroner—Hellings	6116	Hogeman	6528
Treasurer—Roberts	6219	Knight	6456
Commissioner—Lear	6297	Keller	6506
Surveyor—Louis	6219	Shaw	6495
Director—Large	6348	Harris	6563
Auditor—Williams	6297	Scheetz	6318

Greene County.

We gave the vote on all the offices, except the following, several days since:

Commissioner—Lucas	1467	Pogue	2082
Poor Director—Webster	1501	Booth	2035
Auditor—Hewitt	1502	Bell	2032
Surveyor—Campbell	1504	Brock	2090

Lawrence County.

Lieut. Gov.—Olmsted	2781	Latta	1322
Aud. Gen.—Allen	2773	Temple	1322
Sec. Int. Af.—Heath	2777	McCandless	1318
Supreme Judge—Paxson	2891	Woodward	1276
Congress—Wallace	2722	Miller	1315
L. Judges—McGuffin	2373	Bredin	1137
" McCandless	2040	McMichael	1786
" McJunkin, Ind.	476		
Assembly—Morgan	2711	Griffith, Ind.	1574
" Stewart	2650	Black	1266
District Attorney—Hazen	2743	Kurtz	1353
Commissioner—Bryson	2875	Paisley	1273
Reg. & Rec.—Stevenson	2847	Keefer	1267
Auditor—Power	2707	Ashton	1475

Susquehanna County.

Lieut. Gov.—Olmsted	3425	Latta	2766
Aud. General—Allen	3407	Temple	2767
Sec. Int. Affairs—Heath	3410	McCandless	2778
Supreme Judge—Paxson	3404	Woodward	2768
Congress—Laporte	3406	Powell	2788
Senate—Watson	3232	Hawley	2929
Assembly—Falkenbury	3502	Hibbard	2788
" —Williams	3446	Fitzsimmons	2661
Dist. Attorney—Baldwin	3431	Little	2747
Surveyor—Chapman	3436	Gere	2768
Commissioner—Barnes	3329	Whiting	2785
Auditor—Prichard	3433	Bell	2774

Somerset County.

Lieut. Gov.—Olmsted	2859	Latta	1627
Auditor General—Allen	2836	Temple	1626
Sec. Int. Affairs—Heath	2835	McCandless	1626
Supreme Judge—Paxson	2825	Woodward	1617
Congress—Blair	2855	Reilly	1635
Senate—Yutzy	2938	Schell	1520
Assembly—Endsly	2744	Will	1569
" —Miller	2815	Williamson	1583
District Attorney—Pugh	2868	Gaither	1589
Commissioner—Boyer	2782	Hay	1639
Poor Director—Trent	2828	Kahns	1639
Auditor—Miller	2860	Smith	1617
Surveyor—Fritz	2698	Colborn	1696

Warren County.

Lieut Gov.—Olmsted	2306	Latta	1960
Aud. Gen.—Allen	2418	Temple	1820
Sec. Int. Af.—Heath	2305	McCandless	1958
Sup. Judge—Paxson	2258	Woodward	1893
Congress—Curtis	2278	Egbert	2032
Assembly—McMullin	2349	McAllister	1973
Comm'r—Dunham	2212	Chase	2109
Treasurer—Miller	2229	Kinnear	2052
Auditor—Allen	2331	Wheeler	1964
Surv. Gen'l—Siggins	2261	Hunter	1967

SECOND EDITION

THE CAPITAL.

Treasurer Spinner's Annual Report.

Important Suggestions for Congress.

The President's Views on Financial Questions Unchanged.

WASHINGTON, November 11, 1874.

The President's Views on Financial Questions.

The statement that the President's views on financial questions have been modified since last spring is denied on the highest authority. Not only has the President not changed his opinion, but he has freely and repeatedly expressed to all persons who have seen proper to approach him on the subject the same views contained in his veto message. it is equally certain that the Secretary of the Treasury has not expressed any views antagonistic to the opinions of the President, and his friends confidently assert that his forthcoming report will urge strongly upon Congress a return to specie payment at the earliest practicable period.

Treasurer Spinner's Annual Statement

shows that the receipts for the year ending June 30, exhibit a decrease compared with the previous year in customs, caused by the panic, of $24,985,689, and in internal revenue, occasioned by the recent change in the law, of $11,316,529. The aggregate, exclusive of those on account of the public debt, have been decreased $1,869,652. Commendable, he says, as this retrenchment is, it is believed it will be still greater at the end of the current year.

Gen. Spinner says the labor required in his office has increased, and suggests an appropriation by Congress to each department and its bureaus of a round sum sufficient for payment, at its option, to clerks for work performed as likely to give better service to the Government than the present graded system of compensation. The reduction in the number of female employes and the reduction of the clerical force, under the act of Congress at the last session, has been a source of inconvenience to the department and of distress to many women and children.

The Treasurer asks legislation to restrain the issue of circulating notes other than authorized by acts of Congress, making the same a misdemeanor, punishable by fine, imprisonment, or both. This evil is mainly at the South, in some localities of which almost the whole circulating medium consists of local issues by municipalities and manufacturing companies.

He suggests an amendment to the law attaching a penalty for non-payment, within the prescribed time, of the duty due from any national bank, of an additional sum at the rate of one per centum per month upon the amount due and unpaid, the same to be retained from the next interest due on its stock held in trust for the redemption of circulating notes.

Spinner also urges the passage of a law authorizing the Treasurer to redeem unsigned notes of national banks that have been, or may hereafter be, delivered, in the same manner as other notes.

The Treasurer recommends that loans be kept separate from other accounts; also that unavailable balances against public officers, &c., on which it is not probable anything will be realized except through suits at law, be transferred to the books of the Register of the Treasury, and when advisable, suits be brought therefor.

As to national bank note redemption, he thinks no further delay will occur, though the Redemption Agency is still in need of sufficient help. Notices will soon be sent to the banks advising them of the amounts charged to their redemption fund, to reimburse the Treasury for charges of transportation and the cost of assorting notes. The charges will be in proportion to the number of notes redeemed rather than their value. The Redemption Agency, he thinks, should be located in Washington City, and Office, subject to the control of the Secretary of the Treasury. There should be stringent provisions of law compelling banks to keep good their five per centum redemption deposit, and banks ought to be allowed to keep an excess thereon if desired.

Amendment of the laws is also recommended authorizing the exchange of notes fit for circulation held by the Redemption Agency for unfit notes held by the Treasury, which would save double transportation, expense and time. Another amendment is asked requiring all notes not bearing the charter number on their face when redeemed to be treated as unfit for circulation, and destroyed.

Also recommended that the Comptroller of the Currency, with the concurrence of the Secretary of the Treasury, be empowered to appoint a special agent to examine the affairs of banks neglecting to keep up their five per centum redemption fund, and on his report is warranted to place such banks in the hands of a receiver.

With these amendments, and perhaps an increase of the circulation to be kept in the Treasury for the redemption fund to seven per centum on the circulation of banks, the necessity or non-necessity of which will be known in time for Congress to act upon, he is believed the law will enable the Redemption Agency to perform all the functions required or expected by Congress, the banks and people.

The Ordeal of the Conspirators.

In the safe burglary trial Ex-Governor Shepherd testified that Richard Harrington was in Washington on April 19, and lunched with him at Walker's. This was corroborated by Walker.

Several witnesses testified that a number of signatures, apparently Whiteley's, were not his.

WEATHER REPORT.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER,
UNITED STATES SIGNAL SERVICE,
PITTSBURGH, PA., November 11, 1874.

Local Observations.

Time.	Bar.	Ther.	Humidt.	Wind.	Weather.
7 A. M	30·40	42	75	W	Fair.
2 P. M.	30·07	49	57	N. W.	Fair.
9 P. M.	30·18	36	73	N. W.	Clear.

Mean Barometer, 30·11
Mean Thermometer, 42
Highest Thermometer, 59
Lowest Thermometer, 28

GEO. H. ROHE,
Sergt., Sig. Service, U. S. A.

Daily Bulletin.

OFFICE OF OBSERVATORY,
PITTSBURGH, Nov. 11, 1874, 10:48 P. M.

The weather at Cairo was cloudy, thermometer 48; Cincinnati, clear, thermometer 45; Davenport, Iowa, fair, thermometer 35; Indianapolis, clear, thermometer 38; Keokuk, clear, thermometer 37; La Crosse, clear, thermometer 37; Leavenworth, cloudy, thermometer 41; Louisville, clear, thermometer 45; Memphis, Tenn., cloudy, thermometer 50; Nashville, Tenn., clear, thermometer 48; Omaha, Neb., cloudy, thermometer 37; Pittsburgh, clear, thermometer 38; Shreveport, fair, thermometer 70; St. Louis, Mo., cloudy, thermometer 45; St. Paul, cloudy, thermometer 31; Vicksburg, Miss., cloudy, thermometer 68; North Platte, light snow,

GEO. H. ROHE,
Sergt., Sig. Service, U. S. A.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., 1 A. M., Nov. 12, 1874.

Probabilities for To-Day.

For New England and the Middle States, colder and cloudy weather, with brisk northwest winds and rising barometer.

The Miners' Strike in Illinois.

ST. LOUIS, November 11.—The strike of the coal miners in St. Clair county, Illinois, opposite this city, continues, and at a meeting held yesterday at French village, it was resolved that work in all the mines in the Belleville district be suspended until every company in it and all non-Union men join the Miners' Union, and are governed by the same laws. The strike is for a uniform price of four cents per bushel for digging, eight hours labor, and just weight. The Union miners also insist that all non-Union men, or "black legs," as they are called, shall join the Union. There is a good deal of uneasiness in Belleville, and considerable apprehension is felt that trouble, if not bloodshed, will follow. To avoid this, if possible, a militia company has been formed and armed from the State Arsenal. The miners assert that they do not intend to resort to violence, but are determined to hold out till their demands are acceded to.

Municipal Election in Providence.

PROVIDENCE, November 11.—Thomas Doyle, Republican, who has steadfastly sustained the Board of Water Commissioners against the efforts to oust them, is re-elected by a large majority. The City Council is largely Republican, and in favor of the present Water Board. The prohibition question was brought into the election, but nine of the ten Aldermen are regarded as anti-prohibition.

Murderers' Confessions.

BINGHAMPTON, N. Y., November 11.—A Deputy Sheriff Montrose, Pa., says O'Mara and Irvin, to be hanged to-morrow, have each made statements, the former confessing to the murder of his mother, and saying Irvin killed his sister. This is in a written confession now in the Sheriff's hands. Irvin, in a verbal statement, denies actual participation in the murders, but acknowledges being present and assisting in disposing of the bodies.

A GAS EXPLOSION.

A House Nearly Wrecked—Narrow Escape of the Inmates—An Early Morning Sensation.

Yesterday morning about six o'clock an explosion took place in the residence of Mr. William Fleming, No. 29 Congress street, which came very near being attended with fatal results. On the night before, the family had all retired, leaving Mr. Fleming in the dining room, and before going up stairs he turned off the gas as usual, leaving everything, as he supposed, in good condition. Some time during the night he heard a noise in one of the lower rooms, but paid no attention to it, as nothing seemed to be wrong. Next morning he arose and lighted a lamp which he took in his hand, and proceeded to the dining room. On entering, he found that the chandelier had fallen to the floor, but did not notice that the gas had escaped to any extent. Preparing to kindle a fire, he placed the lamp on the table, and went out into the yard, leaving the door open, not thinking there was any danger. About ten minutes thereafter Mrs. Fleming came down and just as she was passing the dining room door the lamp seems to have communicated with the gas and a terrible explosion was the result. The door which Mrs. Fleming was passing was torn from its hinges, and the force was so great that she was badly shocked, and the flame struck her body, scorching her hair and burning her considerable, though not very severely. The remainder of the family were in the second and third stories of the building at the time, and did not know that the explosion had taken place in their own house until informed by parties called there by the terrific noise. They were naturally very much alarmed, and immediately went down stairs expecting to find some one killed. After their fright had subsided, they began to examine to what extent the building had been damaged, and it was ascertained that not only the dining room door had been blown off the hinges, but the casements of the window shutters on the parlor windows had been torn off, throwing the shutters wide open. Further investigation showed that the walls of the entire building had been warped and that the window lights in nearly every room in the house had been broken. The stairway in the dining room was also demolished.

It is almost a miracle, that Mrs. Fleming was not instantly killed; and it is thought that the door being between her and the ignited gas, is all that saved her.

The most singular thing in the whole occurrence was, that the lamp had been standing in the room for ten or fifteen minutes before the explosion took place. How this could have been seems a mystery.

The report was so loud that it was heard some distance away, the shock being felt on both sides of the street. A large crowd gathered on the pavement outside, to learn the result. A number of persons who lived near by, and who had not, as yet, arose from their beds, were suddenly awakened from their slumbers by the noise. Arrangements were made yesterday for the speedy repair of the house, and the family are not anxious for any further experience in explosions of gas.

Allegheny Committees.

The Committee on City Property of Allegheny Councils met last evening and approved bills to the amount of about $1,350. Several matters of no public importance were then disposed off.

—The Market Committee met and approved bills to the amount of $145.80.

—The Printing Committee approved bills to the amount of $58.35.

☞ ADVERTISEMENTS on this page, under the several heads of "WANTED," "FOR SALE," "TO LET," &c., will be inserted at transient rates only, TEN CENTS PER LINE for each insertion. No advertisement inserted for less than FIFTY CENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE—A RESIdence in the East Liberty valley; must have an acre of ground with it, and in a desirable location. Address "JAMES C.," Box 1078, Pittsburgh P. O. no12:114

WANTED TO RENT—A FURNISHED or unfurnished house, with one or two acres of ground, between Fifth avenue and the Railroad and in the neighborhood of Shadyside. Best of references given. Address "J. H.," Box O, GAZETTE office. no12:132

WANTED—$57.60 AGENTS' PROFits per week. Will prove it or forfeit $500. New articles just patented. Samples free to all. Address W. H. CHIDESTER, 267 Broadway, New York. no8:TTS:d28

TO-LET.

TO-LET.—A TWO STORY BRICK Dwelling House in a central location, No. 172 Second avenue, Pittsburgh. Possession given immediately. For terms of rent apply to A. D. SMITH, at Iron City National Bank, or at his residence, No. 17 Park street, Allegheny City.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

ICE HOUSES,
DWELLING HOUSE AND STABLES
OF
ECLIPSE ICE CO.,

Situate on Chartiers Creek; it being one of the best localities in Allegheny county for clean and pure ice, and for sale cheap, on account of the owners being engaged in other business, and cannot attend to this. Apply to K. BLAIR & CO., no12:179 39 Fifth avenue.

FOR SALE.

Dwelling House and Grounds,
AT SHADYSIDE.

I offer at private sale my present Dwelling House, with improvements, together with Four Acres of Land, situated at Shadyside Station, on the corner of Amberson avenue and Pennsylvania Railroad. The house is in complete order, and contains 12 rooms, together with bath room and wash house; is furnished with gas and water throughout. The other improvements consist of ice house, coal house, &c. The grounds are tastefully laid out and planted with choice fruit, in full bearing. The location convenient of access by railroad and street cars. If preferred by purchaser, I will sell the dwelling with two acres or less of ground, as may be selected.

Price moderate and terms of payment reasonable. Apply to JOHN A. RENSHAW, Corner Liberty and Ninth streets. no12:171-TTHS

FOR SALE—15 ACRES LAND IN THE 19th ward, with front on Negley and Mellon avenues, and near Hiland avenue. Lies handsomely, and is well adapted to subdivision. Apply to ISAAC M. PENNOCK, oct29:181-TTHS No. 114 Fourth avenue.

FOR SALE—ENGINES.—ONE 12x24 and one 10x20 inch stroke. Engines entirely new. Will be sold at a bargain. Also, repairing of all kinds promptly attended to. HENRY FARNAN, 90 Locust street, Allegheny City. no6

FOR SALE—SECOND-HAND ENGINES and Boilers, one pair 20 feet by 38 inches, nearly new. JAMES HILL & CO., Cor. Marion avenue and P. Ft. W. & C. R. R., Allegheny City.

FOR SALE.

LEATHER BELTING, HOSE
AND RUBBER GOODS.
AT THORP & DUNN, No. 14 Market St.

FOR SALE—THE VERY NEAT BRICK DWELLING, with LOT, situate No. 79 James street,

DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICE GAZETTE BUILDING,
Corner Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

JOSIAH KING ..... N. P. REED.
T. P. HOUSTON ..... D. L. FLEMING.
GEO. W. REED.
KING, REED & CO., Editors & Proprietors.

OFFICIAL PAPER
of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

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Persons desiring to subscribe for the GAZETTE—Daily or Weekly—will, upon application, be supplied with specimen copies, free of charge.

KING, REED & CO.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1874.

BONDS at Frankfort 96¾.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 23⅜f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 110¼

BOTH Republican Congressmen are elected in Florida.

REMEMBER the Board of Trade meeting this afternoon at three o'clock, at the Germania Bank.

THE grain market in Chicago is as fruitful a source of gambling as the stock market in New York. A "corner" is now in process.

HORACE GREELEY'S grave is in a neglected condition, and the Typographical Union, which has assumed its care, appeal for subscriptions.

THE Chicago *Tribune* says: "There is no disguising the fact that the idea of a bond convertible with currency has found a lodgment in many strange places during the recess."

THE Prince Imperial of France is credited with matrimonial engagement with a daughter of the Grand Duchess Marie of Russia,—which may account for the sympathy between the Royal family of Russia, and the exiled Empress.

THE Pacific Mail Steamship Company is made to feel the force of competition. Unless it will give its silk and tea transportation across the continent to the Pacific Railroads, they will employ the English competing lines on the Pacific.

DISRAELI'S Guildhall speech, on the occasion of the Lord Mayor's banquet, contained a reflection on Bismarck. He mentioned that no English subject could be "unwillingly dragged from his home and employments" by his sovereign.

THE full list of members elected to the Legislature gives, in the Senate—Democrats twenty; Republicans thirty, with one in doubt. In the House—Democrats one hundred and ten; Republicans ninety-one. Democratic majority on joint ballot, nine.

THE Chicago *Inter-Ocean* doesn't think the *Tribune*, of that city, in its return to Republicanism, is as sound as it might be. It shows that on the tariff it is milk and water, while its hard money leanings are what the Republicans of Illinois have just distinctly repudiated. The *Inter-Ocean*, by the way, is a grand and outspoken Republican paper, right on tariff and currency questions.

THE pamphlet that occasioned the savage fight between Bismarck and Von Arnim, is described as a trashy production, of but little real value, and with no documents that Bismarck need feared to have published. The most fantastic feature of the affair is the one that imagines a German Republic with Bismarck at the head as President. Imagine the royalty-loving Bismarck, full of the idea of the divine right of Kings, the President of a German Republic!

THOSE who think it impossible for the Democracy to attempt to re-establish slavery in any form will be surprised to know, what is the fact, that the lower House of the Texas Legislature passed by its full Democratic vote, a peonage law, that puts it in the power of a justice to contract the labor of all persons convicted of petty offenses, at a price not less than twenty-five cents a day,—the contractor to have full power over the person and liberty of the convicted party. This is slavery in the essence.

TREASURER SPINNER, in his annual report to the Secretary of the Treasury, is decidedly in favor of an interchangeable bond, bearing 3.65 interest, and this not only as regards greenbacks, but the five and six per cent. bonds as well. He claims that it will give elasticity to our money, draw in our bonds from Europe, make interest less, and payable in currency, stop the drain of gold abroad, and thus create a basis for specie payments. He does not, however, think a metallic currency desirable, owing to its inelasticity.

SAYS a Western journal, speaking in reference to the aspirations of a somewhat celebrated Tennesseean, "it is not enough that Andy Johnson has been sitting in sackcloth and sprinkling his round head with ashes in Tennessee. It don't matter that he holds up his shaky hand and swears he never was a Republican. The old rebels remember his course during the war (they don't forget these things so easily down there), and have resolved to beat him for United States Senator if they have to form a dozen coalitions to do it."

IT IS quite evident that Postmaster General Jewell will make a practical, sensible report, that will deal mainly with the business administration of his department. Postal telegraph and savings' bank schemes he does not propose to meddle with, but will treat of the deficiency in meeting the expenses of his department, and the best method of remedying it. He is credited with a desire to reduce expenses, and will, it is said, point out how income and outgo may be made to approximate. In brief, he is striving to give just what his department requires—a business, in place of an experimental administration.

THE New York *Herald* has succeeded in producing a sensation in that city, by means of a report of an imaginary *emeute* of the wild animals at Central Park. Minute and horrible details were given of the persons killed and eaten by the beasts, the entire narrative wearing the appearance of reality. It now avows that it took this method to impress on the Park Commissioners an idea of the insecurity of the cages in which wild animals are confined at the Park. All this may be true, but it is a poor excuse for a lying sensational report, which must have the effect of destroying its own credibility with the reading public. The use of falsehood, of the most elaborate and sensational kind, to achieve a purpose, will not answer the public, and it is a knife that cuts both ways. It will injure the *Herald* far more than it will frighten the Park Commissioners. There is nothing specially original, or meritorious in such things. The moon hoax was a curious and ingenious composition, that injured no one, and exhibited certain scientific theories attractively. But the brute hoax of the *Herald* was simply a piece of barbarous stupidity.

WE mentioned frequently, during the progress of the canvass, that an unlimited issue of greenbacks would prove to be the policy of the Democrats, if restored to power. Hon. Richard Schell, elected on the Democratic ticket from New York city to the new Congress, declares emphatically for expansion. The Richmond *Whig* repudiates, on behalf of the Southern Conservatives, all affiliation with the bullionist faction of New England. General Ewing, in a speech at Columbus, O., has declared for more greenbacks. Others want the legal tender act repealed, but no specie payments resumed. In fact, the hard money movement makes no headway at all, while the currency movement finds more friends every day, especially outside of New England. As soon as Congress reassembles the feeling in favor of more greenbacks will make itself manifest, especially among the representatives of the South and West. It is becoming doubtful if even New York city does not change front with the rest, as there are indications to that effect. If the Republicans, at the next session of Congress, meet and dispose of this question judiciously, well.

WE HALF wish some patient and skillful collector of curiosities would gather up a list of the "causes" for the late political change that have been published. We are glad to notice that our old friend the New York *Tribune* is still vigorously at work, evolving them, from day to day. Grant's failure to realize the terrible nature of Third Termism it clings to as a favorite, however. And the worst of this is, that it sees evidence that the President hasn't reformed on this subject. He has pointed out that a Republican, in New York, nominated to Congress on a platform of hostility to Third Termism, was defeated, while in South Carolina, where they declared in favor of that heresy, the stubborn and stupid people insisted on electing the candidates nominated. *Ergo*, says the logical *Tribune*, Grant is more than ever in favor of the Third Term, and has Democrats as well as Republicans at his back. This is an astonishing revelation, and half persuades the *Tribune* that it has only made votes for Grant, by its Third Term agitations. It therefore appeals to Republicans to stop this terrible business, next month when Congress assembles. It also, in the same issue, parades Vice President Wilson, and compels him to say that lack of "statesmanship" is one of the "causes." Possibly; but as Mr. Wilson is one of our statesmen, this putting of such a reason in his mouth is rather insulting, as being self-reproachful. Let us come down to hard-pan on this subject, and say the lack of votes is the great "cause."

IT is quite evident that the National banks must, ere long, run the gauntlet of extreme danger, unless Congress should enact free banking, thus destroying the monopoly feature of the system. The views of Judge Kelly, Henry Carey Baird, and others, who would substitute an increased issue of greenbacks, interchangeable with bonds bearing 3 65-100 per cent., are really becoming popular at the West. The idea of straining after specie payments is not popular there. They would be satisfied with the National bank notes as supplemental to the greenback issue, and as representing the elasticity needed in our currency, were that elasticity provided by making banking free. Otherwise, they will strike after the same thing through a convertible bond and greenbacks in place of National bank notes. If we mistake not, this is the coming question in finances. It aims, not at inflation, but a currency that will be safe, and that will adapt itself to the volume of business in the country. If business contracts—as under a panic—the volume of currency will contract to correspond. If it expands, enough currency is wanted to meet the increased volume of business. This provided, and it is proposed to let the business of the country regulate itself. As between these plans, we prefer that banking should be free. This would not involve any change in the existing order of things, other than to permit new banks to be established where the capital could be commanded, and, we think, would operate to call home our bonds held abroad.

POOR ALLEGHENY COUNTY! Friend and foe alike deem it proper, just now, to treat her with kicks. The Democrats claim to have carried her, through the efforts of that paragon of Democratic power and influence, the *Post*. That self-appreciative journal, by the judicious use of a coop of roosters, managed to create the impression that it did it all, and has been loudly calling for a belt of some kind or other. Whether it is the old Confederate belt, worn in the last ditch, we cannot say. We judge they need it, to buckle around the manly waist of one of the editors, that he may not lose wind so badly in the Senatorial, as he did in the Auditor race. A belt is very evidently needed, and let it be a strong one, for there is a certain lawyer here that loves to cut all belts, worn by that particular crowd. Republican papers and politicians figure variously. If Allegheny county had done its duty, the Legislature would have been right. True. If Allegheny county had been faithful, the sting of the defeat would have been lessened. True. Allegheny is therefore the "Benedict Arnold" says a blushing virgin of a paper, that has just enough of vitality to have us know it is alive. Wait a little, good friends. *Why* did Allegheny county go back? Republicans, not Democrats, wrought the trouble, and what is more they are not at all penitent over it. On the contrary they say they will do it again if a reform is not had, and if it is had, they will give the old Allegheny county majority, as they are Republicans still. So don't get violent and abuse us. The people meant that in several matters mentioned in these columns there must be reform. Give them this, and there is no trouble about Allegheny county.

WORK AND WINTER.

Just now, the problem is being anxiously considered, by employer and employe,—what of the Winter? With the one, the continuance of business has in it the question whether he can hold his own,—so conduct operations as not to lose money. With the other it is a question of food, clothing and rent for the family at home. Important questions, these, to both. We hope they will be considered by the two classes, with that spirit of sympathy and kindness for each other that is not only Christian, but prudent and wise just now, considered from a merely interested standpoint. We can say little that is fully satisfactory even to ourselves, concerning the outlook for the winter. The weight of evidence, as we see it, is in favor of the idea, that our manufactories and business places can be generally kept in operation, during the Winter, if they can meet the market. Prices are low, and must be during the Winter. But we judge from the movements at the banks, the condition of railroads as to the replenishment of rolling stock, and the gradual growth of business confidence, that there will be orders sufficient to keep our mills running, provided they can meet the market. But the railroads are buying very closely, as they are compelled to pay quickly, and the competition from abroad, as well as the unusual competition for trade at home, compel the very closest figures. We have no motive for representing this subject in the interest of the manufacturers, and so state the facts closely. The working classes are interested as deeply as the employers. Winter is at hand, with its unusual demands, and without work want must come to their homes. We do not advocate a reduction of prices for labor where employers are making fair profits, but if it comes to be true that retrenchment shall be necessary, in order that work may be continued, we have no hesitancy in urging the working people of the city to accede to any reasonable proposal, if thereby they may make enough to keep their families in comfort during the Winter. It is a subject of supreme importance to all concerned; and we hope that union organizations, which may be well enough for ordinary times, will so far forego the rigid application of their rules, as to keep in employment, as many as possible. In brief, employers and employes should concede enough to circumstances to keep business going.

The stoppage of our mills works injury all around. It injures the capitalists, in that once idle, considerable expense must be incurred in starting them again. Those who have means, if our working people are idle, must necessarily contribute to those who are in want. Thus our manufacturers can afford to lose a little rather than stop. It is to them a serious matter to have trade squandered, workmen scattered, works idle. Energy and outlay will be necessary to recover these. Of course, many of them have lost, until they cannot safely lose more. They have been hoping for better times for a year, and they have not come. On the other hand it is equally serious to the workmen to be out of employ. If our mills stop, we judge it will be from four to six months before they open up again. Every stoppage only serves to aid in paralyzing the general trade of the country, and thus, retards the recovery of business activity so generally hoped for. Hence, our mills once stopped, several months must necessarily elapse before they would resume operations. During that period our workmen must bear, as best they may, the burthen of expense that is upon them, or fall into absolute suffering. We hope that this dread alternative will be carefully considered.

If we are correctly informed, the mass of workmen in our mills, knowing that their interests are involved in the action of the puddlers, have urged them to make such terms with employers as will admit of the continuance of work. This suggestion is wise. We favor anything that will be sure to maintain the interests of the workmen; and if concessions are now made by them to the necessities of the situation, with the recovery of business and prices, we hope all will be returned to them. Nor do we speak for the purpose of interference. We have in mind the many families in our city, that are dependent on husbands and fathers having steady work. Some are already visited with sickness, and few of them can look in the face of oncoming Winter without dread. We hope that nothing will be done that will tend to take from them, at least food and warmth during the coming Winter.

Let moderation and wisdom rule; and if both employers and employees do this, we do not fear that our manufactories will stop, or that special suffering will come to our city. If, however, there is not forbearance exercised by both, we fear very much that the result will be disastrous. The outlook to us is, that there is a gradual and increasingly rapid recovery in business confidence. This, if not freshly broken in upon, will go far toward bringing on the complete resumption of business activity by spring. But the closing up of our Pittsburgh manufactories would check this reviving confidence, and put back assured activity half a year. Let us be careful and wise.

SLAVERY.

Revival of the Peculiar Institution—A New Way to Make the African Pay the Ex-Slaveholder for His Body and Soul—Peonage in Texas.

The following is the full text of the bill establishing peonage, passed by the unanimous Democratic vote of the Lower House of the Texas Legislature, at its last session:

An act to provide for the employment of prisoners and convicts of misdemeanors and petty offenses.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Texas that whenever any person is hereafter convicted of a misdemeanor or any petty offense by any of the courts of this State, and as a punishment therefor is to be imprisoned in the county jail of any county, it shall be lawful for the presiding justice of such county to employ such convicts to labor upon the public buildings or works of the county or upon the public roads of the county during the whole term of his imprisonment or any part thereof; or said presiding justice may hire out such convict to labor either by private or public contract to any responsible person who will hire him, and pay the highest price for such services: Provided, that no convict shall be hired for a less amount than fifty cents per day.

SEC. 2. That the presiding justice is also authorized to employ in like manner the labor of all convicts who may be under the sentence of imprisonment for the non-payment of a fine imposed by any court of this State for the commission of a misdemeanor or petty offense, for which the convict shall receive a credit of one dollar per day for each day's work on any public building, roads or other public county works, and, when the fine and all costs are paid by him with such labor, he shall be discharged from imprisonment, unless he is held for some other offense; provided that if there is no necessity for the labor of such convict at any public works in the county, the presiding justice shall hire out such convict either by private or public contract to any person who will pay the fine and all costs, and take such convict to labor for the shortest period of time.

SEC. 3. If persons confined in jail on a charge of having committed a misdemeanor or petty offense may be employed in like manner from the time of imprisonment until the time of trial, and if upon trial such person shall be acquitted, he shall be paid not less than twenty-five cents and more than one dollar per day, as the presiding justice may contract; provided that before trial and conviction no person shall be held to labor without his consent.

SEC. 4. If any person who is hired out under the provisions of this act shall escape from the person to whom he is hired, it shall be lawful for the sheriff of any county in the State to capture and return such convict to the person from whom he escaped, when an affidavit is made before any person authorized to administer oaths, that such person is an escaped convict. All the labor done by an escaped convict shall be forfeited to his employer, and should he be captured and brought back he shall recommence his term of labor, and continue until the expiration of the full time of the contract made by said justice.

SEC. 5. All the money that may be realized under the provisions of this act shall be paid into the county treasury, as other county funds.

SEC. 5. That all laws and parts of laws in conflict herewith be and the same are hereby repealed, and that this act take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

A Well in Flames.

A dispatch to the Chicago *Tribune* from Odell, Illinois, says: "Our town has a new sensation in the shape of a well in flames. On Wednesday, as J. & W. Hosack were boring for water on their farm, about four miles south of town, with a 5-inch augur at the depth of 80 feet, they struck a vein of water that spouted 200 feet in the air, throwing out gravel the size of a hen's egg. The ground for a distance of 600 feet from the well soon became covered with a dove-colored sand to the depth of one inch. Some time during the night the water ceased flowing, and on measuring this morning the well was found to have filled up about 20 feet, and not, as was thought at first, with quicksand, there still being 30 feet of water in the hole, and a kind of gas was issuing from the top. One of the party lit a match, when instantly a streak of flame 20 feet high leaped into the air with a report like that of a rifle. The mouth of the hole, which in the beginning was but 5 inches in diameter, has increased to 12, with the volume of flames steadily increasing. It is situated on the open prairie, and can be seen for miles. It is visited by hundreds to-day, who gaze awe-struck upon this weird and wonderful scene. Whether some reservoir of petroleum lies deep buried beneath, or some other causes have produced this strange phenomenon, we know not, but can only gaze with wonder and speculate on the hidden forces of nature that bid defiance to man's inquisitiveness."

The Story of Jacob Weiss.

All who are disgusted with disease and anxious to be rid of their ills, will read with interest, between their doses, the story of Jacob Weiss, who formerly lived, a mechanic, in Louisville, Kentucky, with a plenty of nothing in his pocket, and bronchitis slowly but surely consuming his pulmonary apparatus. He was advised to go to that Paradise, Golconda, Arcadia, that argentine land called Colorado. What happened to the impecunious and with difficulty-breathing Jacob? He recovered from his bronchial derangement—but that is nothing. For he also discovered six large and plentiful silver mines. He is a rich man. If necessary, he could afford to take a bottle of the most expensive Pulmonic Panacea twice a day, and to employ a corps of doctors, allopathic, hydropathic, homœopathic, homœopathic, botanical and eclectical. But he scorns them. He breathes with the vigor of a bison. Consumption has stepped out—capital has stepped in. Let those whose tendency is to shortness both of funds and breath, go and do likewise!—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Horace Greeley's Grave.

On the crest of Locust Hill, at Greenwood Cemetery, is the grave of Horace Greeley, still unmarked, and apparently uncared for. There is no mound over it, the line between the new laid sod and the old only distinguishes it from the rest of the hill. An iron park stool has been placed at the foot of the grave, and a small Fourth of July flag and the old cane of the great editor are by it. At the head of the grave are the ruins of floral offerings and the faded flag. The spot is difficult to find, and the only information that laborers can give is that Mr. Greeley's grave is over by the fountain somewhere. If the trifles that mark it were removed, the exact spot of the grave would soon become obliterated. Just beyond where the fountain plays is the splendid solid monument over the grave of B. F. Morse.

PERSONAL.

BARON SANTANNA, the new Portugese Minister, was received by the President on Wednesday morning.

THE Spanish Ambassadors at Berlin, Vienna, Rome, Lisbon and Washington have all been journalists.

DR. CHACALTANA, formerly editor of *El Comercio*, has been appointed Minister Plenipotentiary from Peru to Chili.

GOV. ASHLEY publishes a card in Boston, denying that he ever uttered a word in disparagement of Charles Sumner.

IT is said that the resignation of the Rev. Adirondack Murray was accepted in 2:14 7-8, the fastest time on church record.

MARSHAL BAZAINE and wife, under the name of Lapena, have sailed from Southampton on the Royal Mail steamship Neva.

OLIVE LOGAN is going to retire from the stage. Everybody now-a-days wears such good clothes that her's don't fill a house worth a cent.

PENNSYLVANIA Democrats are speculating about the advisability of running Andrew G. Curtin as their candidate for Governor next year.

THE marriage of the Prince Imperial to a daughter of the Russian Grand Duchess Marie is mentioned in Bonapartist circles as a probable event.

JOSEPH W. DWYER, of Coshocton, Ohio, has been appointed revenue agent, vice Brashear, resigned, and assigned to duty in Ohio and Indiana.

MR. GRAY, of Jones county, Georgia, bequeathed $20,000 to Mercer University, at Macon, for the education of young men from Jones county unable to pay their tuition.

JOHN SANDERS, who is believed to have been the last survivor of the crew of the Shannon when she captured the Chesapeake, died at North Sydney, N. S., on the 26th ult.

WE said that Victoria was grandmother to twenty-three children. The number is twenty-six. It must be borne in mind, however, that our calculation was made three days ago.

THE grave of Thomas Paine, near New Rochelle, New York, which remained so long undisturbed, has been recently entirely obliterated by Simeon Lester, upon whose farm it was.

REV. THOMAS PYSCHON, D. D., was on Saturday last elected to the Presidency of Trinity College, Hartford, Connecticut, made vacant by the recent death of Rev. Abner Jackson, D. D.

POLAND, of Vermont, was voted for in the second election of his district, Nov. 3, with the following result, viz: Poland, 4,111; McLane, 1,545. The Boston *Post* wittily sums it up as: "The Second Chapter of Luke—Poland's last defeat."

IT is seldom that a defeated candidate steps out of office temporarily amid such universal regret as that which has followed Mr. Wm. Walter Phelps. Not a journal of either party exults over his defeat, and all of the Republican and Independent journals speak of it as a National loss.

THE *Allegan Journal*, a paper published at Allegan and Otsego, Mich., flies in the names of General William Tecumseh Sherman and Hon. Thomas White Ferry, of Michigan, at its mast head, as what it denominates "the coming men" for President and Vice President of the United States. The probability is its will be a very long time before they arrive at that destination.

A MONUMENT is soon to be erected in Calvary Cemetery, Memphis, in memory of Father Dowling, Charles O'Brien, Sheehy and Leo, and the Seven Sisters of the Order of St. Francis, all of whom fell victims to their zeal in attending to the sick of Memphis during the epidemic of yellow fever which prevailed last year. It is to be erected by the citizens. The height is to be 50 feet from the base, and the width of the lower base is twelve feet. It will stand on a circular mound, and the graves of the Fathers arranged around it in a circle.

THE last Democratic Governor of Massachusetts was Marcus Morton. He was elected, in the fall of 1839, over Edward Everett, by one vote, and was Governor during 1840. In the fall of 1842, there was a triangular contest for Governor in that State, which resulted in no election by the people, and the election of Governor fell accordingly upon the Legislature. John Davis was the Whig candidate; and by a combination of all the anti-Whig elements in the Legislature against the Whig candidate, Marcus Morton was again made Governor. But 1839 was the last year in which a Democrat was elected Governor of Massachusetts by the direct vote of the people until the success of Mr. Gaston, last Tuesday, broke the monotony of Whig and Republican successes.

MR. CHARLES P. THOMPSON, Butler's successor in Congress, is described as follows by the Boston *Herald*: "He is rather above the medium height, has a large round head, a keen eye, and wears a light sandy moustache and side-whiskers. He is about forty-seven years of age, though looking younger than that. He is a man of great personal popularity, having many friends, and few, if any, enemies. Among the brethren of the Essex Bar he goes by the familiar name of 'Charlie.' He resides and practices law in Gloucester, where he went in 1857. Mr. Thompson stands at the head of his profession in Essex county, and is in every way an able and manly man. He is without doubt the most popular man who has ever been honored by the old Essex district, and a man against whose public or private life not even the public slanderer who fought him dared say one word."

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

THE body of a lady recently exhumed at Ephrata, New York, was found to be as hard as stone and to weigh 600 pounds, or 350 pounds more than at the time of burial.

JOSEPH WALLACE, son of a highly respected Baptist minister in Nordway county, Mo., shot and killed William Brush last Friday. An old grudge led to the fatal encounter.

THE latest fraud discovered in Chicago is that every pound of baking powder is two or three ounces short in weight. How is it in Pittsburgh? Did any of our readers ever weigh any?

THE steamer Sacramento, belonging to the Central Pacific Railroad, at San Francisco on Wednesday was burned, only the hull and a small portion of the cargo being saved. The loss is about $20,000.

HUGH GAFFNEY, of the steeple chase rider who was ruled off of the Jerome Park course, has begun suit against Joseph Donahue, to recover $8,500, for wages and service. Donahue's horses at Pimlico course have been attached.

THE trotting race between Fullerton, Occident and Chicago in San Francisco, has been postponed until the 26th of November, from the 19th, owing to the rain. There is much excitement over the great running race next Saturday.

WHEN the Oswego Express, on the Delaware, Lakawana & Western Railroad, arrived at Mauch Chunk last Tuesday evening, it was discovered that the car had been entered by robbers, and the safe of Wessott & Co.'s Express thrown out. The robbers forced an entrance from the top of the car.

THE New York *Evening Post* says: If the Pacific Mail Steamship Company is willing to make terms which will give the Pacific Railroad the tea and silk business, and which will satisfy the public, and not, the railroad companies will accept the English steamers which have been carrying them on easy terms, and use them as a line of their own between San Francisco, Japan and China.

THE International Typographical Union, which has undertaken the work of providing a stable and comfortable memorial over the grave of Horace Greeley, makes an appeal for further contributions. The committee have sufficient funds, probably, for a portrait bust. In the meantime the committee have assumed the care of the grave, which has been reported recently in a neglected condition.

THE Catholic priest, Father Gudemann, who the other day mysteriously disappeared from Philadelphia, has been heard from. Bishop Wood, as it appears, has received a letter from the fugitive stating that he has left the Catholic Church because he could not believe in the infallibility of the Pope, and he further says that "by the time you read this you will know all about me, and, therefore, I have no need to make an explanation." In his case, at least, the dogma of infallibility will not apply; but the plea that he cannot believe in the dogma will hardly avail him in a court of justice if they catch him.

THE low price of grapes this autumn is said to have been of some more to the wine circuit from which the fruit was shipped to eastern markets than to the great yield in our local vineyards. The New York *Times* says that, owing to the fall in prices, vineyards in that State which have been worth $1,000 an acre, will now bring only from $100 to $200 per acre. It sees in this reduction of values an opportunity to secure a cheap native wine, not stronger than frequently which shall take the place of spirituous liquors and contaminated drinking water. The reform to be worked by this American claret is "double back action"—moral as against spirituous liquors, sanitary as against drinking water contaminated by sewerage.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.

Wednesday, Nov. 11th,

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WM. SEMPLE'S,

NOS. 165, 167 AND 169

FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.

Dress Goods,

Everything New and Desirable

FROM THE LOWEST TO FINEST.

At 50c, another lot of those fine

All-Wool Black Cashmeres,

WELL WORTH 75 CENTS.

At 50 and 60c, Full Width, All-Wool

FRENCH MERINOS.

All our popular bargains in

BLACK MOHAIR ALPACAS.

At 12½c, Tycoon Repps, in medium colors, printed on best cloth.
Most decided bargains in Best Black and Colored Cashmeres, Sateens, Serges and Twills.
Bright Colored Plaids.
Delaines, Tycoon Repps, &c.
Silk Mixed Dress Goods, &c.
Mourning Dress Goods.
Children's Dress Goods.

Waterproof Cloths

Of all colors, at much under usual prices.

Ladies' Made-Up Suits,

Most desirable styles and materials.

New Ladies' Jackets and Sacques.
New Woolen and Paisley Shawls.
Mourning Shawls.

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MUSLINS,

Of all widths and qualities.

Housekeeping Dry Goods,

Of every description.

At 4c, 5c and 6 1-4c, Good Fast Colored Calicos.

Flannels & Blankets

An immense stock of all kinds and qualities.

At 12½c, Plain Shirting Flannels.
At 18¾c, Good Shirting Flannels.
At 22½c, Barred Country Flannels.
Best Heavy Barred Country Flannels.
Plain Colored Flannels, all kinds.
Scarlet and White Shaker and Country Flannels.
Twilled Flannels, all colors.
Finest Plaid Flannels.
At $1.50, Pair Gray Blankets.
At $3.00, Pair Good White Blankets.
At $4.30, Full size heavy Bed Comfort.

AT THE LOWEST PRICES,

Best Country Blankets,

Best Eastern Blankets.

Extra Bargains in Cassimeres, all kinds.
Cloths and double-width Cassimeres.
Jeans, Tweeds, &c.
Sacque and Cloaking Cloths.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.

Wednesday, Nov. 11th,

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FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.

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Hats and Bonnets.

We desire to call special attention to our Millinery Department, which will be found to contain everything new and desirable, in Ladies' and Children's Hats and Bonnets, we keep a supply on hand already trimmed; or, if customers desire, we have them trimmed to order in the latest styles and most artistic manner.

New French Flowers and Plumes.
Birds, Feathers, Wings, &c.
Sashes and Sash Ribbons.
Ribbons, all widths.
New Beaded Trimmings.
Worsted Ball Fringes, all colors.
Beaded Laces and Nets.
New Embroideries and Laces.
Ladies' Neckwear.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S

FALL AND WINTER

UNDERWEAR

STOCKINGS AND GLOVES,

All sizes and qualities.

Gentlemen's and Boys' Underwear, Socks and Gloves.
Extra bargains in Gents best Scarlet Underwear.
Gents' best White Underwear.
At 28c, Men's Colored Merino Drawers.
At 28c, Men's Colored Merino Shirts.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.

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DEPARTMENT!

AT

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LARGE AND

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OF

WOOLEN GOODS,
COTTON GOODS,
DOMESTIC GOODS,
DRESS GOODS,
HOSIERY AND GLOVES,
UNDERWEAR,
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ALL THE

Lowest Prices

By the Piece, Package or Bale.

Retailing for Cash

AT

WHOLESALE PRICES,

Saves the Buyer 10 to 33 Per Cent.

Girls' Fur Cap and Feather	$ 73
Flush Lined Calf and Cloth Gloves	1 47
Infants' Medicated Shirt	73
Ladies' Merino Shirts	63
Men or Boys' Merino Shirts or Drawers	38
Mad. Foy's Corset	1 22
Redford Corset	2 47
Abdominal Corset, (joy to the ladies)	2 97
Ribbed Merino Hose, ladies	19
Men's Merino Hose	13
2 Button Kid Gloves, all colors	98
Real Hair Switches	1 23
Real Hair Curls	98
Navy Blue Velvet	2 98
Bradley's 3 thread Yarn, 98c. 6 lb cut.	
Linen Thread	13
Initial Handkerchiefs	24

Ladies, 3 and 6 Dollar Kids.
Fancy Ribbons at less than importers cost.
Sewing Machine Needles, four for 25c.
Rain, Beaded and Silk Fringes.
Beautiful Winter Patterns.
One dozen 5-4 Shoe Laces, or one Spool Cotton, or six dozen Buttons or Paper Pins, only 3 cents.

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Ladies' Elegant Braided and Beaded Cashmere Costumes and Sacques at a Special Bargain.
Black Cashmeres, Black Mohairs and Alpacas at unusually Low Prices.
Dress Goods in all the New and Desirable Shades at very Low Prices, at

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CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c.

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CHOICEST DESIGNS IN

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Making six of the leading Brooklyn Scandal Celebrities and three Photographs of the most laughable puzzles ever gotten up, entitled

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There is more fun, amusement and side splitting laughter in these three puzzle photographs than there is in anything that costs ten times as much. Send 10 cents for one, 25 cents for three, or 50 cents for the whole nine, and I will send them by mail, postpaid.

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DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, November 12, 1874.

There are two subjects of immediately local interest, that deserve the earnest attention of business men. The first is that of the readjustment of puddlers' rates, having in it the question of the continuance of work in our iron mills. It is a broad and very important question. If our mills shut down, another very important branch of industry, involving the closing up of many other business houses, will be idle. If the stoppage of the two Pacific Railroads severely crippled our iron manufactories, and thus injured business generally, the stoppage of our iron mills will exert similar influence on the business of the country, serving to retard activity once more. In view of this, we see the importance of a Board of Trade, such as it is proposed to organize today. This body will naturally take cognizance of such questions as that above referred to, and action would be taken in the light of the full presentation of facts. The importance of this Board of Trade organization is thus pressed upon our attention by events that are occurring from day to day.

The dividends declared by several of our banks show that the last half-year's business has been very comfortably successful.

We subjoin a statement of the rate of interest in the leading cities of the world, at the last advices. The first column is the bank rate, and the second the open market rate:

Paris	4	3½
Amsterdam	3½	3½
Hamburg	4	3¾
Berlin	5	4½
Frankfort	5	4½
Vienna and Trieste	4½	4½
Madrid, Cadiz and Barcelona	6	6@8
Lisbon and Oporto	4	6
St. Petersburg	6	6
Brussels	4½	4
Turin, Florence, and Rome	6	6
Antwerp	4	3½
Bremen	3½	3½
Leipzig	5½	5@5¼
Genoa	5	4½
Geneva	4½	4¼
Copenhagen	4	5@6
New York	7	7@9

Luther S. Kaufman, Broker, No. 56 Fourth Avenue, furnishes the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

	Opened.	Closed
Money	110¼	110¾
U. S., Sixes—1861—coupons	119½	119¾
5-20 1862	113¾	113¾
20—1864	113	114
" 1865	117½	117¾
" 1865 new	118¾	118½
" 1867	118¾	118¾
" 1868—coupons	118½	118¾
10-40's	112¾	112¾
Currency 6's	118¾	118¾
New Fours,	110¾	110¾
10-40's—coupons	112¾	113
RAILWAYS.		
New York Central	102	102
Erie	24¾	24¾
" Pref	58¾	59¼
C. C. & I. C.	10¾	10¾
Ills. Cent.	94	94
Do. Pref	93	93
Michigan Southern	81¾	82
Do. Guaranteed	77	77
North Western Common	38¾	38½
Do. Pref.	58¾	58¾
Rock Island	93¾	93¾
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	87	87½
Pacific Mail	44¾	44¾
Western Union Telegraph	79¾	79¾
Ohio & Mississippi	30¾	30¾
Union Pacific	35¾	35¾
Toledo & Wabash	31¼	31½
Harlem	130	130
Chicago & Alton	100¼	100½
Adams Express	116½	117
American Express	64¼	64½
U. S. Express	63¾	63¾
W., Fargo & Co. Express	79¾	79¾
Pacific Express	94	99
Merchants' Union Express		
Hannibal & St. Joseph	26	26
" Pref	29	30
Panama	116	
Iron Mountain	7½	
Terre Haute	6	

Luther S. Kaufman furnishes the following quotations of active stock on the Philadelphia Stock Board to-day:

Penna Central	82¾	82¾
" scrip	104½	105
Reading	54¾	54¾
Oil Creek	9¾	9¾
Lehigh Valley	60¾	61
A., V. R. R. 7-30	50	75
P. C. & St. L. 7's	78	

The report so industriously circulated that the western people did not desire national banks, or more currency, we find that Western capital is steadily going into the business. Thus, only last week, four new banks were organized in the West and South, and it is not improbable that, unless there is unfavorable legislation in Congress, they will continue to increase at this rate. The bank organized last week were the Miners' National Bank of Georgetown, Col.; authorized capital, $150,000; paid in capital, $85,325; authorized, to commence business Oct. 30, 1874. The Buchanan National bank of Nashville, Tenn.; authorized capital, $100,000; paid in capital, $100,000; authorized to commence business Oct. 31, 1874. First National Bank of Hall City, Ind.; authorized capital, $50,000; paid in capital, $30,000; authorized to commence business Nov. 2, 1874. Bundy National Bank of New Castle, Ind.; authorized capital, $50,000; paid in capital, $35,000; authorized to commence business Nov. 2, 1874.

—It is understood that the Comptroller of the Currency in his report will recommend that the existing currency act be unchanged, except by one or two minor amendments which he will propose. The officers of the Redemption Agency generally claim that the new law has been successful as a means for retiring mutilated currency, and feel certain that during the next year the results will be much more satisfactory. During the five months of the operation of the law a little over $30,000,000 have been redeemed. Of this amount $20,000,000 have already been sent to the Comptroller, and the remaining $10,000,000 are nearly ready to be sent. It is claimed that the present force of experts can handle $10,000,000 monthly, or an average of $120,000,000 each year. This would entirely renew the national bank currency in three years. The Treasury officials are not agreed upon the question whether five per centum from the banks will prove sufficient to permanently continue the operations of the act. General Spinner, in his report, will renew some of his former recommendations with respect to specie resumption, and will make some new views.

—The Secretary of the Treasury has lately called in $5,000,000 more of the 5-20's of 1862 for redemption. This will complete the arrangement with the Rothschild syndicate for $55,000,000. The first call was for $25,000,000, and matured 1st November; the second was for $15,000,000, and will mature 1st December; the third for $10,000,000, will mature 1st January, and the last call for $5,000,000 will mature 1st February. The manner in which the whole scheme has been dragged along, and the small amount of the last call, which indicates that the Rothschild syndicate do not intend to avail themselves of their option to take more than the first $55,000,000 which they had contracted for, creates the impression in financial circles that it will be difficult to market any more of the new 5 per cents in Europe at present. It is known that the Secretary can not redeem any more of the 5-20's until the new 5 per cents are sold.

—Secretary Bristow replies to a letter of Mr. Dawes that, in his opinion, considerable additions can be made to the free list of the tariff at the next session of Congress without any appreciable loss to the revenues. He places coal, coke, coffee, cocoa, hides and skins, paints, and particular kinds of drugs and chemicals, among the articles that may be freed from duties.

—It is a fact, but not generally noted, that the *currency* bonds of the Government sell at the highest price. They are quoted at 118, and they are payable, both principal and interest, in currency. Those who talk of repudiating the public debt, or of paying it in paper instead of gold in a certain contingency, will find some difficulty in reconciling this fact with their political theories. The amount of Government debts payable in currency 6s is $14,078,000.

NEW YORK, November 11, 1874.

The customs receipts were $164,000, and the Treasury disbursements $434,000. Sterling was firmer at 485 for sixty days and 488½@488¾ for sight. Gold opened and closed at 110¾. The carrying rates were 1, 1½, 2 and flat. Money closed at 2½@3½ per cent. off from the highest point of the day. The clearings were $28,617,000. Government bonds were strong. Railroad bonds were firm and irregular. State bonds were quiet and closed steady. Stocks advanced ¼@⅝ in early dealings, but after the first board became heavy and prices declined ¼@⅝ per cent. in the entire list. During the last hour the market was weak for all but Lake Shore, and generally sold at the lowest prices of the day.

The decline was most marked in Erie, Pacific Mail, Union Pacific & Mississippi, and C. C. & I. C. The transactions aggregated 150,000 shares, of which 11,000 were Western Union, 19,000 Pacific Mail, 6,000 Erie, 35,000 Lake Shore, 23,000 Union Pacific, 18,000 Ohio & Mississippi, and 7,000 C. C. & I. C.

State Bonds.—Tennessee sixes, 76; Louisiana sixes, 68; do new, 54; Virginia sixes, 36; do old, 35; North Carolina, old, 23; do new, 15.

Stocks.—Canton, 40; Western Union Telegraph Company, 79¾; Quicksilver, 32; Adams Express, 117; Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express, 79¾; American Express, 64¼; United States Express, 63¾; Pacific Mail, 44¾; New York Central, 102; Erie, 24⅝; do, preferred, 45; Harlem, 130; do, preferred, 125; Michigan Central, 93; Michigan Southern, 82; Illinois Central, 94; Cleveland & Pittsburg, 87 ex. div.; Northwestern common, 38¾; do, preferred, 58¾; Rock Island, 93¾; New Jersey Central, 93; Ohio & Mississippi, 30¾; do, preferred, 35; Fort Wayne, 93¼; Terre Haute, 6; do preferred, 20; Chicago & Alton, 100¼; do, preferred, 120; Ohio & Mississippi, 30¾; Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati, 65; Burlington & Quincy, 116; Lake Shore, 94¾; Panama, 116; Illinois Central, 93; Union Pacific, 95¾; Central Pacific, 93¾; Union, 90¾; Delaware & Lackawanna, 93¾; Quicksilver, 32.

LONDON, Noon, November 11—5 P. M.—The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day was £94,000.

Consols 93¾, for money; 93¾@93¾ for account; do of '67, 91@91¼; do of '85, 91¾@91¾; do of '76, 91; do of '69, 91¾; do of '74, 91¾; new 5s, 103¼; New York Central, 95; Erie, 26¾; do preferred, 46; Illinois Centrals 91¾@92.

FRANKFORT, October 11.—5-20's of '62, 98¾.

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

PITTSBURGH DAILY MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, Nov. 11, 1874.

The general inactivity noted in commercial circles for some time past, still continues; this is apparent to any one who will take the trouble to make a tour of observation through our principal business streets. We notice that some of our cotemporaries keep harping away about business being active, and they are also predicting that it will continue so, but such is not the case; the fact is, business in all its varied branches, is very much curtailed as compared with what it usually is at this season of the year, and our merchants and intelligent mechanics and manufacturers, whose opinions are entitled to consideration, do not anticipate any material or permanent improvement until January, perhaps February. Orders for goods of all kinds are very much restricted, indicating a determination on the part of people to carry no more stock than they can possibly help, and, furthermore, the masses, as a rule, are buying nothing they can do without. We would like to see business active, but from appearances nothing it to be so, when the very reverse is the case.

APPLES—The arrivals continue to keep up well, and notwithstanding the daily forwarding, the supply is accumulating, and prices are no better; selling, in a jobbing way, at $1.90@2 ₱ bbl for common to medium, and $2.25@2.50 prime to choice.

APPLE BUTTER—Doll; 60@65 ₱ gallon.

BEANS—The receipts continue meagre and the supply is small, although fully equal to the demand, hence prices remain as last quoted; $2@2.25 per bushel basket.

BROOM CORN—Is in light supply, and, under the influence of good advices from the West, the market continues firm with an upward tendency.

BUTTER—The market continues quiet, and notwithstanding the receipts are light, the supply is fully equal to the demand, which is unusually small for this season of the year; prices unchanged; prime to choice roll, 37@38; some dealers quote extra at 39c.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—3½@3¾c ₱ lb.

CHESTNUTS—Dull; $2.50@3.

CRANBERRIES—Quiet and unchanged; selling at $10@15 ₱ bbl, according to quality. The outside figure for baskets.

CHEESE—The market continues steady, but devoid of any new features worthy of notice. We continue to quote Ohio, 12½@13; Western and New York do., at 12½@13. Our New York dispatch reports that market unchanged.

FEATHERS—Are in good demand, although not large, to fully supply the demand, which is always small when there is no fall in rates. Prices are very low for buyers except bakers and hotels. Quotations may be fairly given at 29@30 for fresh and 26@28 for picked.

FLOUR—There is no improvement to note in trade here, and prices continue weak, although without quotable change. We quote XX at $5.75@6 for Wisconsin's and $6.25@6.50 for Minnesotas; winters, $5.75@6.25 for red and $6.75@7 for white. Family flour, $5.50 to $6.

GROCERIES—Our Eastern advices continue to report Coffee dull, and notwithstanding the upward turn last month it is comparatively sluggish, the general tone of the market is in buyers' favor. A late Rio telegram reports a further decline in prices there, which is in full sustained of the match in question, which bears date of the 7th instants: Receipts for the week, 85,000 bushels; stock, 220,000 bags; price, 8-700. Exchange, 20¾d. The stock of Rio Coffee, in first hands, on Monday last, was as follows: New York, 17,840 bags; Baltimore, 2,200 bags; Hampton Roads, 10,512 bags; Charleston, 4,600 bags; Savannah, 2,500 bags; New Orleans, 5,800 bags; Galveston, 5,000 bags. Sugars continue dull and weak, and we reiterate our quotations slightly. New Orleans Molasses have commenced to come forward, and J. S. Dilworth & Co., we believe, are entitled to the credit of having received the first shipment this year.

SUGARS.			
Crushed	11½	Standard B	10¾
Granulated	11½	Ex C Standard	10¾
Powdered	11½	Demarara	10¼@10½
Standard A	10¾	Porto Rico	9¼@10
SYRUPS.			
Sugar house	40@45	Sugar Drips	65@70
Maryland	60	Sugar House Drips	60
Silver Drips	60	Extra Golden	75@10
COFFEES.			
Rio Good	20 @21	Roasted 1 lb pkgs	26
Rio Prime	22 @23	Roasted loose	25½
Rio Fancy	24 @25	Roasted Java	40
RICE.			
Rangoon ₱ lb	7 @7¼	Patna ₱ lb	7¼@8
Carolina ₱ lb	8@8½		
MOLASSES.			
Porto Rico	55@60	New Orleans	45@60
Demarara	60@65		

GRAIN—Business in grain circles has been dull for over a week past, but as the canal has commenced to fail off, we look for a revival within the next few days again. Negotiations are pending between members of the Exchange and the railroad officials in regard to an equalization of freights, and it is hoped, and we trust, that good will result from the conference; all our merchants ask for, is to be placed on an equal footing with Western shippers, and then this city can certainly outstrip. Wheat continues quiet, but prices remain without quotable change. Penna and Ohio Wheat is still quoted at $1.12@1.15, and Lake for No 1 white Michigan at $1.18@1.20. The Oat market remains substantially as noted for last report. Corn is firmer, but refined was much higher, 13@13½, delivered in Philadelphia, and it should be borne in mind that freights were much cheaper then than now. In a word, the November our refiners were running to their full capacity, doing well for themselves and the Pennsylvania Railroad Co., too, while the November the situation is entirely different.

The Barrel trade continues dull and neglected, while prices remain unchanged; countries, $1.30; city make, $1.40.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, Nov. 11, 1874.

The market for Crude is quiet and devoid of any new features worthy of notice; a dispatch from Parker this P. M. reported a sale, on Pittsburgh account, at 7¾c per bbl, for immediate shipment. If such is the case, there is more inquiry for refined, and this, together with more favorable foreign advices, has caused a better feeling, although there is no improvement in prices; sale of 500 bbls in Philadelphia, for bonded delivery, of 10¼, and 10¾ was bid for Baltimore delivery.

The receipts of crude this time last year were heavy, running from 6,000 barrels to 12,000 barrels per day, and the exports were also large, in two weeks last November having footed up some 42,000 barrels, showing a very decided difference as compared with this November. Crude was as low at this time last year as it is now, but refined was much higher, 18@18¾, delivered in Philadelphia, and it should be borne in mind that freights were much cheaper then than now. In a word, the November our refiners were running to their full capacity, doing well for themselves and the Pennsylvania Railroad Co., too, while the November the situation is entirely different.

The Barrel trade continues dull and neglected, while prices remain unchanged; countries, $1.30; city make, $1.40.

RECEIPTS CRUDE OIL PER ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

Shipper	Consignee.	Bbls.
J Bushnell	Moses O W	1,393
H W McKelvy	Star O W	474
H W McKelvy	Cosmos O W	154
G M Robinson	Freedom O W	81
Total		1,962

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

CENTRAL STOCK YARDS, WEDNESDAY, Nov. 11, 1874.

ARRIVALS.

Following were the arrivals from and including Sunday up until noon to-day, as well as those of the corresponding time last week:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Sunday	76 cars.	50 cars	10 cars.
Monday	0 "	24 "	4 "
Tuesday	124 "	24 "	24 "
Wednesday	43 "	80 "	22 "
Total	243 "	178 "	74 "
same time last week	161 "	158 "	46 "

CATTLE.

The activity and firmness which characterized the market still continues, and the advance then established is fully sustained; the volume of business is considerably in excess of the same time last week, the best evidence of which is that the sales aggregate 2,041 head against 1,491 head. There is an increased number of buyers in attendance; the Philadelphia delegation is larger than it has been for some time, in addition to which, there are at least an average number from New York, as well as from the eastern part of the State, and, with a sharp competition, sellers have no difficulty in realizing full last week's rates. Last week buyers, in consequence of the sharp advance, held off in hopes of increased receipts and lower prices, but this week they pitched in almost as soon as they arrived, and some of them put in an appearance on Tuesday, who ordinarily do not reach here until Wednesday. That the market opened earlier than last week, will be seen by the following report of sales:

	This Week.	Last Week.
Monday	279 head.	98 head.
Tuesday	801 "	500 "
Wednesday	961 "	493 "
Total	2,041 "	1,091 "

In regard to prices, however, we do not think there has been any quotable change; the supply of prime shipping steers is comparatively light, and this particular kind might have brought a fraction more, but it is certain, as already stated, that the market is strong, at full prices for all kinds. We heard of nothing having been sold above 6¼, but we are satisfied that there would have been no difficulty in realizing a ¼ additional, providing that the right kind of stock had been forthcoming. Some of the buyers claimed that sellers generally were holding their cattle higher than last week, but the sales, from what we could learn, did not show any advance—it is one thing to ask an advance, and quite another to obtain it, as it is not what a man asks but what he can realize, that makes the market.

QUOTATIONS.

Prime to extra 1,400@1,500 steers	6.50@6.75
Medium to good 1,200@1,300 steers	6.00@6.25
Good 1,000@1,100 steers	5.50@5.75
Stockers, 700@900	3.00@4.00
Bulls, as to quality	2.00@3.25

REVIEW OF THE CHICAGO MARKET FOR OCTOBER —UNPRECEDENTED RECEIPTS.

Of the market at Chicago for the month of October the *Live Stock Reporter* remarks: In point of numbers the general supply of live stock in this market during the past month far exceeds the previous Octobers in its history, whilst the quality and condition of the stock offered was, without exception, the most unsatisfactory. In fact, never before we have had quite a stampede of cattle from western pastures to the market, and to such an extent that from Illinois to the Missouri River every head, large or small, has been filled to repletion. Under the most favorable circumstances October is a poor and unsatisfactory month for cattle at this market trade, owing largely to the very inferior quality of the supply then placed upon the market, but this year the falling off in the consumptive demand for beef. Therefore, with only an average supply of cattle, the market would be quite low, but with the unprecedented receipts of the present month, we have had an increase of 30 @ 40 per cent over the receipts of former years, and these, too, almost exclusively made up of unmatured and inferior stock, the market could only have been as it has, most disorderly demoralized. As an inevitable result, prices have suffered materially, though not to the extent we might reasonably have anticipated, the unfavorable decline having been on native stockers, feeders' and butchers' cattle. Certainly stock cattle have not sold as low for many years as they have in this October, while native butchers' cattle suffered nearly as much. And at these prices no class of operations have derived the slightest advantage, Eastern and Western shippers and carcass butchers have been losers, many of them to the extent of their very all.

HOGS.

The "run" thus far, as will be seen, has been somewhat less than that of the corresponding time last week, and with more activity in the way of increased demand, the market is firm, and prices, as compared with saturday, have advanced from 25 to 30 cents ₱ cwt. Philadelphia hogs were sold today at 7 cents; Orr & Williams realized 7,15 for one car, but these were a fine lot of hogs, and could not be taken as a fair index of the market; Yorkers selling at 6 to 6,30, according to quality and condition. While prices have undoubtedly a little inflated here, it is well enough to bear in mind that we are not any higher relatively than Cincinnati or Chicago, and it has been shown that the "decline here" as long as they keep up there, as these two markets, to a considerable extent, control the New York and upon the West we are entirely dependent for supplies.

SHEEP.

The market was active and strong, but in regard to prices there is a difference of opinion; all concede that trade is active, but some operators claim that prices are no better than last week, while others, again, quoted an advance. The "run," as will be seen, was more than double that of the corresponding time last week, as there was a very decided increased demand hence, notwithstanding the increased supply, there was more activity. Quotations may be given as follows: Good to prime fat sheep, 5 to 5¼; sheep 5@5½ ₱, 4¼@5; 80 to 85 lbs, 4¼ to 4¾; 70 to 75 lbs, 3¾@4. There was one bunch of extra, averaging 117 lbs, for which $5 was obtained. Cull sheep sold from 3,50 to 4,50 according to quality, weight and condition.

Cincinnati Iron Market.

CINCINNATI NOV. 10.—Wm. Means, in his circular, says: There are no new developments in farer of the iron trade, unless it is that it can not become more dull. The universal feeling is one of depression. It is generally considered that the bottom has been reached, and that a forward movement must be upward and onward. If this should not be the case, and the fact become established that time must elapse before there can be any improvement in this department, the question becomes one of fuel supply. The reports from New York indicate a buoyant feeling, on account of the recent elections, which it is to be hoped may soon be confirmed as regards iron matters. The manufacturers of this city are so thoroughly identified with this great interest that it is impossible to ignore it. The future prosperity of Cincinnati depends upon them largely; so much so that with their success we stand, and without it we fall.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, November 11, 1874.

FLOUR—Firm; superfine $3.50@4; extra $4.25@5.50.

GRAIN—Wheat dull; closing steady; No 1 spring 90c; No 2 80¼c cash or seller November; 86¼c seller December; 87¾c seller January; No 3 81¼c; rejected 74½@77c. Corn irregular; closing firm; No 2 mixed 74c cash or seller November; 72¾c seller the year; high mixed 75c. Oats steady and in moderate demand; No 2 47¾c cash; 47@47¼c seller the year; rejected 43½c. Rye: demand fair and market firm; No 1 84½@85c. Barley: demand active and prices advanced; No 2 $1.18@1.20; No 3 $1.06@1.09.

PROVISIONS—Pork: demand active and prices advanced; $18.25 cash or seller February; $17.65@17.70 seller the year. Lard: demand fair and prices advanced; 12c cash; 12½c seller February; green-loose 13c; average 9¾c.

WHISKY—Steady, with a moderate demand at 97c.

On open Board this afternoon wheat closed firm; 87@87½c seller December. Corn 74¾c seller November; 72@73c seller the year. Oats 47¾c seller the year.

New York.

NEW YORK, November 11.—Flour in moderate demand and prices unchanged; receipts 15,000 barrels. Wheat steady and in moderate demand; receipts 54,000 bushels; 2@3c better; No 2 red $1.10@1.15; No 3 do $1.06@1.08; No 2 Milwaukee $1.10; amber $1.22@1.23; No 1 white $1.40; Corn rather more active; receipts 75,000 bushels; mixed western afloat 91@92c; new do 85@86c. Oats firmer and less active; mixed western 60@62c; white do 64@66c. Hops unchanged. Hops firm; 7½, 30@45c. Coffee, Molasses and Rice dull but unchanged. Sugar steady; refined dull and nominal; refined 11½ for extra; crude 9½; western naphtha 95@9½c. Rosin dull at $2.30@2.40. Turpentine firm at 40c. Eggs steady and unchanged. Pork dull at $18.75. Beef quiet. Cut meats quiet. Middles firm; long clear 10½@10¾c. Lard active and firmer; prime steam 12½@12¾c. Butter firm; western 18@35c. Cheese steady; common to prime 12½@13½c. Whisky less active and unchanged.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, November 11.—Flour: some demand for Cuba; sales of 2,600 barrels; fairly steady; sales of 24,000 bales as follows: November 14½@14 17-32c; December 14 21-32c; January 15 1-16@15 3-32c; February 15¼@15 5-32c; March 15 9-16@15 ¾ 9-32c; April 15 13-16@15 27-32c; May 16 3-32@16 5-32c; June 16 11-32@16 ½c; July 16 9-16@16 ¾c; receipts 74,000 bales; stock 162,317 bales; unsold last evening 34,100 bales; on shipboard 69,000 bales.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, November 11.—There was only a moderate demand for domestic goods by the package and jobbing distribution was light. Cotton goods and woolens are in demand and firmly held in first hands. Fancy prints are quiet, but staple brands are firm; Merrimac D 12½c; Pacific H 12½c; Cocheco 12½c; Lancaster 12½c; Amoskeag A 12½c; Atlantic A 12½c; Atlantic H 12½c; Lawrence LL 12½c; Lawrence O 12½c; Pacific LL 12½c; Pacific O 12½c; Pacific P 12½c; Pacific R 12½c; Pacific W 12½c; Pacific Y 12½c; Pacific Z 12½c; Pacific 12½c; Pacific 12½c; Pacific

HOME NEWS.

Steamboat Inspector's Report, &c.

Our River Department, on the third page, is unusually interesting this morning, containing, in addition to the large amount of other matter, the report of the Supervising-Inspector of Steamboats, showing how many lives are lost, and an account of the steamboat wrecks on the Mississippi river—to which we invite the attention of all those interested in such matters.

Cincinnati Officials.

Yesterday morning Mayor Johnston of Cincinnati, accompanied by Messrs. M. Corbett, E. A. Tripp, W. W. Lutton, Jno. F. Watchman, Jacob Gardner, E. A. DeCamp, Wm. Price and John D. Banks, composing the Board of Public Works, arrived in the city and spent the day. They were shown around by Mr. McDowell, a gentleman interested in vulcanite pavement.

The Richmond "Review."

The first number of a 24-column journal of the above name has been sent us by Mr. O. M. Waring, to whom has been assigned the editorial charge. With Mr. Waring we have such acquaintance and correspondence (especially while for some years he superintended Freedmen's Schools in Alabama under the auspices of the Freedmen's Aid Society of this city) as gives us assurance that the *Review* will be edited with marked ability. Among the colored men of our country we know of no one more erudite, scholarly and [illegible]ious than O. M. Waring. We know his paper will deserve, [illegible]trust it will receive, ample encour-

We have not space for the whole [illegible]cellent salutatory, the conclusion we quote as follows:

[illegible] the *Review* will be the special or[illegible]he colored people of the State (Vir[illegible])—and we believe that such a journal is one of the necessities of the times in which we live—we shall have no line of policy looking toward the engendering of ill-feeling between citizens or toward the building up of unjust class distinctions; and while we shall at all times be free to enter upon the discussions concerning the welfare of our State, we shall always studiously aim to avoid giving unnecessary offence, even to those who may differ from us in opinion. "With malice toward none," who may have injured us, and "With charity for all," whom we think in error, we shall leave no means untried to make the *Review* a journal worthy of the institutions which have led to its publication and shall hope to see it make its way to a fair share of popular favor."

A CONSTABLE'S MISTAKE.

A Hearing Yesterday Before U. S. Commissioner Gamble.

Hary Moore was brought before U. S. Commissioner Gamble yesterday, charged with seizing five thousand cigars from the factory of F. C. Wagner, South Side, mention of which has already been made in these columns. It will be remembered that Mr. Moore is one of Alderman Krehan's constable's, and that he seizedthe cigars a few days ago to satisfy a judgment, but they were unstamped, so action was brought against him for a violation of the Act of Congress, in removing them from the factory before having the proper revenue tax paid upon them.

After a hearing, he was held to bail in the sum of $500 to answer to the charge at the next term of the U. S. District Court.

FATAL ACCIDENT.

A German Crushed Under a Mass of Earth.

Last evening shortly before six o'clock an accident occurred on the side of Spring Hill, Allegheny, above Madison avenue, which resulted in the death of a German named Adam Schaffer. He had been engaged in excavating on a private road, near a stone quarry, for a cellar for a new house, when, suddenly a mass of earth caved in on him, and before he could get away, was covered by it. A woman on the opposite hill saw the accident and notified several men, who at once ran to his assistance, and soon had the dirt out, but he was dead, when taken out. The body was removed to his residence on Concord street, and the Coroner notified, who repaired to the spot and empannelled a jury and rendered a verdict in accordance with the above facts was rendered.

Deceased was about 28 years of age and leaves a wife and two children.

THE LAST TRIBUTE.

Funeral of the Rev. Wm. Owens.

Yesterday morning the funeral of the Rev. Wm. Owens took place from the old Welsh Baptist church on Chatham street. There was a very large concourse of mourning friends in attendance—more than sufficient to fill the church to overflowing. The church was heavily draped in black crape, and a life-size portrait of the deceased pastor, pointed in oil, was suspended above the pulpit, which was also draped in black crape. The remains were placed before the pulpit stand, and a framed and compliment copy of a preamble and resolution complimenting the service of his pastor from his congregration, which the deceased prized very highly, was suspended above the pulpit.

The funeral sermon was preached by the Rev. Howard Evans, of New York, and the services conducted by Rev. Dr. Pearson and other ministers. A procession of citizens was then formed to lead the way, followed by the carriages, to the Allegheny Cemetery. At the Cemetery gate the combined choirs of all the Welsh churches of the two cities and vicinity met the procession, and sang appropriate hymns on the line of march until reaching the grave, where the usual services were observed, and the mourners then dismissed.

FUNERAL OF PROF. NEWELL.

Yesterday morning the friends of the late Prof. James R. Newell assembled in numbers that overflowed the house, at No. 255 Penn avenue, to pay the last tribute of respect to one whom they had loved and whose memory they held dear. The funeral services were conducted by the Rev. F. A. Noble, pastor of the Third Presbyterian Church, this city, assisted by the Rev. Mr. Hunter, of Wilkinsburg. They were observed in accordance with the beautiful and solemnly impressive ceremony of the Presbyterian Church and continued an hour, after which the casket was closed and the remains removed to the hearse by eight pall-bearers, consisting of Messrs. W. Wills, W. C. MacCrum, W. A. Burchfield, S. McCreary and Messrs. W. S. King, J. B. Morgan, Jr., S. W. Hay and B. W. Everson, four of his old students. The flowers were beautiful, of which a large number were sent here by his pupils of Cincinnati. They consisted of a wreath, anchor, star, crown, and many other beautiful floral decorations. The remains were laid to rest in Uniondale Cemetery.

WORK OF HIGHWAYMEN.

Dick Turpins on the Perrysville Road —A German Zachary Attacked and Shot—His Life Despaired Of—Robbery the Object—The Perpetrators Traced to Allegheny City—The Police on Their Heels.

Several years ago the roads leading from Allegheny City to the country districts were the scenes of the operations of a number of bold highwaymen, and several farmers returning to their homes after attending markets were attacked, and some severely injured by the foot-pads, but during the past year it was thought that these scoundrels had quit their operations. Last evening, however, they gave evidence of their presence on the Perrysville Plank road by seriously injuring a German farmer named Walz. It appears that he had been in the city yesterday and, having attended to his business, about shortly before seven o'clock he stopped at the house of Jacob Born, and after staying a short time drove on again. He had with him, seated in his wagon, a little man, who has for some years been traveling through that country mending clocks. Soon after he left, a pistol shot was heard in the direction he had gone, but nothing was thought of it until a few minutes subsequent, when Mr. Frohlich, who lives up, and said he had narrowly escaped running into a team some distance behind, and had heard a man in the wagon say he was shot. It was soon learned that Walz had been attacked by two highwaymen, and that upon his resisting them, one of robbers had shot him, while the other struck the clock repairer on the head, inflicting a severe wound. Before they could proceed any further, they were frightened off by hearing the approach of Mr. Froehlich's buggy and made their escape, but in the darkness it could not be seen in which direction they went.

Mr. Walz, who had been shot in the left side, near the lower part of the ribs, was conveyed to Shafer's hotel by parties who had arrived by this time, and physicians sent for. He was then in a dying condition and was unable to speak.

During the latter part of the afternoon two suspicious looking men had been seen loitering along the road between Borns and Shaler's taverns, and were noticed by a number of persons. There seems to be no doubt but that they committed the deed. One of them was a tall, well-dressed man, with dark clothes, clean shirt and gold studs. He wore a cap, and had a mustache and goatee. His language had a clear Irish accent. The other was a short heavy set man and not so well dressed as his companion. He carried a package under his arm.

As soon as Mr. Born heard of the affray, he drove towards Hyde Park and while on the way discovered the trace of these two men. Upon arriving at the head of Buena Vista street, some boys informed him that the two men had passed there but a short time before. He then went to the Mayor's office with all haste and notified the police.

Two officers were detailed to watch each bridge, and the entire force was notified of the matter, and furnished full descriptions of the men, and instructed to keep a sharp look out for them, while several of the detectives and other officers started out to [illegible] them with good chances of effecting their arrest by morning.

Mr. Walz, the injured man, is a stone mason by trade, and formerly resided in the Eighth ward, Allegheny, but some years ago he rented a farm on Lowrie's Run, about nine miles from Allegheny, where he has been farming ever since.

Self-Raising Buckwheat Flour.

This flour is prepared for instant use. All that is necessary is to make a batter with sweet milk or water, and your cakes are ready to bake; it saves the trouble of setting sponge and keepings it along from day to day; it makes a lighter, sweeter and more toothsome cake than can be had in any other way. Sold in six pound sacks by all the grocers. Also a superior quality of self-raising wheat flour for biscuit, cakes and pastry. Put up by S. S. MARVIN & CO.

Manufacturers of Superior Crackers,
91 and 93 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

THE CULTURE OF BEES.

Fourth Annual Session of the North American Bee Keepers' Society—Meeting at Germania Hall Address by President Hoagland—Discussion of a Number of Interesting Topics.

Yesterday morning the fourth annual session of the North American Bee Keepers' Association commenced at Germania Hall, corner of Wood street and Diamond alley.

The society, it is said, numbers between three hundred and four hundred members, but not over one hundred were present yesterday. The last annual meeting was held at Louisville, Kentucky. At ten o'clock President Hoagland, of Mercer, called the Convention to order. Nothing of importance was transacted during the forenoon, and the meeting was of rather an informal nature. On motion a committee, consisting of Rev. W. F. Clark, H. A. King, and Mrs. E. S. Tupper, was appointed to prepare business for the afternoon session and suggest topics for discussion. After the appointment of a couple of gentlemen to assist Mr. Abger J. Pope, the secretary, to prepare the proceedings of the session for publication in pamphlet form, the Society adjourned until the afternoon.

Afternoon Session.

When the Society met again in the afternoon, President Hoagland opened the proceedings by delivering the following address:

Ladies and Gentlemen of the American Bee Keepers' Society:

Not being present at the last annual meeting, at Louisville, Ky., I would embrace the present opportunity of thanking you for the honor you have conferred upon me, in selecting me to preside over your deliberations. Any errors I may commit, I hope you may attribute to the right source—the head and not the heart. Bee keeping, although not so popular a pursuit as many others, is none the less edifying and profitable. The honey bee is almost the only insect that has been domesticated by man, and aside from its giving us wealth and delicious honey, it possesses many charms, and is a study for the naturalist. This is only the fourth session of a continental society in our land for the purpose of investigating and learning of the wonders of this little insect. For ages past, organizations have been effected by our best men to develop the various agricultural resources of the country, during the same period the most industrious bees of our continent have been consigned to the ignominy of a death by fire and brimstone. If apiarians had given the time and attention in selecting the males and females of the largest and most industrious, prolific and docile colonies to breed from, with the same care, shrewdness and attention that has been practiced with horses, cattle, sheep, hogs and poultry, we would not be under the necessity of importing Queens from Italy, but would have a race of bees much superior to the Italians. Man cannot obtain labor from any other source as cheap as from the honey-bee. They work for nothing and board themselves. Only requiring house rent free. According to the census returns of 1850 the amount of wax and honey produced in the United States was 14,853,700 pounds; in 1860, 126,386,855 pounds. With the increased attention given to this pursuit, together with the increase of colonies, we have no doubt but the present returns will show a vast increase of product. Possessing, as we do in America, a genial climate and a fertile soil, susceptible of the production of richly varied honey, producing plants and flowers, with a due degree of knowledge and enterprise, the bees could be increased to an extent that the profit arising therefrom would pay all our taxes, and supply our tables daily with one of the choicest luxuries of life. Many of the best men of our land are now employed in acquiring practical knowledge of the nature and habits of the honey-bee. The science is advancing steadily, and the future is big with developments in apiarian pursuits.

From the temporary Business Committee, Mr. King presented the following report:

1. That the election of officers be deferred until to-morrow, to take place at a time to be designated by the Business Committee. 2. That the following topics be discussed this afternoon: First—"Advantages of Bee-Keeping." Second—"How is the Queen produced from the Worker Egg." Third—"The Sting of the Honey Bee," to be introduced by a paper by Rev. W. F. Clark. Fourth—Securing Swarms," to be introduced by President Hoagland. Fifth —"Adulteration of Honey," to be introduced by a paper from Jacob S. King.

The report was adopted and Mrs. Tupper, who is a very fluent and pleasant speaker, introduced the first topic on the list. She said she could not imagine why she had been called upon to open the discussion on this topic, unless it was for the reason that females are supposed to be always ready to say something, whether they can talk to the point or not. She then proceeded to state some of the advantages of bee keeping, and claimed that it was not only profitable, but that the presence of bees in and about orchards and vineyards, tended to increase the yields from vines and trees. In support of these she lately referred to observations made by herself. She also claimed that bee raising was specially advantageous to ladies, who were thus afforded not only a pleasant and profitable occupation, but also gave them out-door work, and thus benefitted their general health. She spoke briefly on the question of profit, and claimed that there was no other business which offered such strong inducements to those who wished to make money. In addition to the various items recited by other members and many interesting, and to an inexperienced man novel and entertaining ideas, were evolved. The other topics were all taken up in their order and discussed, the members generally participating in the talk. Regarding the sting of the honey bee Rev. W. F. Clark read a very valuable and instructive paper, in which he stated that it is a subject that has been much neglected by the authors of treatises on the bee and its habits. He then gave a detailed account of the formation of the sting and of the manner in which the insect injects poison into whatever attacks it. He claimed that in proportion to its size the bee is the best armed and most formidable of any living thing.

President Hoagland told his experience of the best way to secure swarms of bees. Mr. Pope said he had frequently got swarming bees into their hives merely by whistling, and attributed his success to the supposition that his whistling call to assemble the humming noise made by the bees. Mrs. Tupper thought it better to go directly to the root of the matter and prevent swarming, which she was of the opinion could be done with care and attention.

The supper hour having arrived, the Society adjourned after appointing the following Committee to prepare business for the evening session: H. A. King, W. F. Clark, Mrs. E. S. Tupper, D. L. Brown, A. Chapman, Aaron Benedict and J. W. Winder.

Evening Session.

At seven o'clock the Society re-convened, when the Business Committee submitted the following subjects for discussion during the evening: 1—Queen raising; best mode of introducing queens into frames; split hives, and drone preservation. 2—Adulteration of honey. 3—Moving bees to other localities for wintering or pasturage, suggested by the question: "Would it be practicable and profitable to ship bees in the fall by boat from Eastern Ohio to some point on the Mississippi river in Louisiana to remain, say until May, returning by rail in time for clover bloom?" 4—Best method of introducing bees to breed late in the fall, and is it wise to resort to it? 5—Bee forage, with special inquiry, "Can bee keeping, as a business, be successfully prosecuted in a locality producing a large amount of white clover, but no other source except locust and fruit bloom in spring?" 6—Wintering bees under glass. 7—Prevention of honey candying. 8—Suggestions to the Business Committee of the time and place for the next annual meeting.

The first topic was discussed for over an hour, and nearly all the members participated in the debate, as the subject seemed to be one of peculiar interest. The second topic was to have been introduced by the reading of a paper by Mr. H. A. King, but the gentleman being absent, it was skipped. Regarding the removal of bees to other localities, Mrs. Tupper related an instance of the experiment of a friend of her's, who removed his bees on a boat to Northern Iowa, and that during the journey they not only thrived well, but appeared to enjoy the trip, and three harvests were reaped from them in that one season. She said they were well taken care of, preserved from the heat of the sun during the day, and allowed to fly about for three hours every evening. Mr. Brown, of Tennessee, said it required more to feed bees in the South than in the North. Mr. Chapman was of the opinion that the expense of removing bees to the South would more than overbalance the profit. Mr. Rush said that in Washington county last winter, of the colony of bees kept in his cellar, it required about forty pounds of honey to feed them through the winter, and about twenty-five pounds to feed the colony kept outside. The increased consumption on the part of the cellar bees he attributed to the fact that they brought forth a young brood in the spring, while the other colony did not. He stated that in correspondence with a couple of Southern gentlemen, he had learned that in the localities of Shreveport, Louisiana, and Marshall, Texas, it only required from eight to fifteen pounds to feed a colony through the winter. After some further discussion this topic was dropped, and the next taken up. As to the best method of introducing bees to breed late in the fall Mrs. Tupper said per experience showed that changing the Queen bee to a strange hive was beneficial, inasmuch as the eggs deposited by her were better cherished and cared for. She also read a letter from J. P. H. Brown, of Augusta, Georgia, who regretted his inability to be present, but suggested to the society the propriety of instituting a series of experiments with the object of improving the bee pasturage of our country. Steps, he said, should be taken to have yearly reports made from various points of the honey-producing trees, plants and shrubs, and what will pay best to cultivate and plant with the least labor and expense. In such reports, the soil, climate, hardiness of plant, time and duration of flowering, does it yield both honey and pollen, or does it possess only one of these properties, should always be stated. In consideration of the importance of the questions Mr. Brown suggested that they be referred to standing committees.

The letter was referred to the Business Committee, and on motion of Mr. Clarke the remaining undiscussed topics were temporarily laid aside, except the last one, which was taken up, and a large number of places were suggested as good locations for holding the next annual meeting. Among them were Des Moines, St. Louis, Columbus, Cleveland, Toledo, Chicago, and Cincinnati. Some further talk of a rambling character followed, when the Society adjourned to meet again at nine o'clock this morning.

$10 to $1,000 invested in Stocks and Gold pay 200 per cent. a month. Send for particulars, Tums bridge & Co., Bankers, Wall St., N. Y. d&S

BREVITIES.

Paragraphic Pencilings of Passing Events.

There are about twenty-two thousand buildings in Pittsburgh.

The whole number of buildings to be completed in Pittsburgh this year will reach about 800.

There are lively times among the different aspirants to the Aldermanic offices on the South Side.

Quiet has been restored at the Armstrong Coal Mines opposite Buena Vista. One Italian was shot on Monday night, but his wound is not of a serious nature.

A few stockholders of the Mt. Oliver Incline Plane Company met on Monday evening, and resolved to pay in twenty-five per cent. of the stock of the Company, to purchase the road when offered for sale by the Sheriff.

In the Prothonotary's office yesterday, David Richey issued a bail-peice against Thomas E. Sill, who was arrested on a *capias* at the suit of Joseph Cricks several days ago and for whom he had become surety.

Yesterday, at Irwin's Station, the horse of Rev. Mr. Little frightened at a passing train, and breaking from its fastenings it dashed in front of the cars and was killed. The buggy to which it was attached was also demolished.

Last evening, at a quarter after seven o'clock, some sparks were seen issuing from the chimney of James Saud's house, on Preble avenue, Allegheny, and an alarm of fire was sounded from box 71. The Department was not needed.

Chief Engineer Crow, of Allegheny, yesterday received a dispatch from Messrs. Jones & Co., of Troy, N. Y., that the fire alarm bell for Allegheny was finished and would be shipped to-day. The Chief is commencing to crow already.

The case of I. K. Hewitt against the Steamboat "Scioto" was heard before U. S. Commissioner McCandless on Tuesday afternoon, which resulted in a decision against the boat. The matter was settled and proceedings discontinued.

Yesterday afternoon, a little girl named Lizzie Morgan was knocked down and run over in an alley near Sycamore street, Allegheny. She was badly bruised, but none seriously injured. She was taken to her home on Carpenter alley.

The will of Sophia Ahlers, late of this city, was filed in the Register's Office yesterday. The property of decedent is divided equally among her children, and John H. Havekotte is appointed their guardian. Frederick Evert is named as executor, and the will is dated May 18, 1871.

Mrs. Miller was accused of the theft of a cow, valued at fifty-three dollars, by Mrs. Mary McKee, of Baldwin township, before Deputy Mayor Heisel, of the South Side, yesterday. The defendant produced receipts for the purchase of the cow, but the case was held for further hearing.

Josiah Gray, through his Counsel, M. S. Miller, Esq., a suit in ejectment in the District Court yesterday morning, against William Adams, to recover possession of a lot of ground in Lawrenceville—one hundred and thirty perches—which, the plaintiff claims, is vested in him. A summons was issued.

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Treasurer Hill hives the financial honey of the Society.

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W. H. Tweed and W. J. Sheriff are from Pittsburgh members of the Society.

So far as writing and speaking is concerned, Secretary Pope is no drone.

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European Steamship Arrivals.

A dispatch received at Max Schamberg's Graph Office, at No. 165 Smithfield street, announces the arrival of the steamer Russia, at New York; steamer City of New York, at New York; steamer City of Antwerp, at Queenstown; steamer Spain, at Queenstown; steamer Peruvian, at Moville.

Goods Retailed at Wholesale Rates.

Where? Why at the large and popular Boot and Shoe house of R. Taggart, No. 129 Federal street, Allegheny City. Buy your boots and shoes from Taggart and make money by saving it.

Ladies Watches.

Flat back, Oras Stem and Key winding Ladies Gold Watches all prices, at Geo. W. Biggs, No. 150 Smithfield street, four doors above Sixth avenue.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Deeds Filed for Record.

The following deeds were filed for record since our last report:

Thomas Crawford et ux. to Robert Donaldson, September 16, 1874, irregular lot in Thirty-seventh ward, city, with buildings. Price.....$1,400

John Murdoch, Jr., to H. J. Lynch, August 15, 1874; irregular lot in Tenth ward, city. Consideration.....$1

John Murray and wife to Rebecca A. Jones, October 31, 1874; lot in McLain and Maple's plan on the "Murray Farm," 25x102½ feet. Price.....$400

S. A. Johnston et ux. to Edward Brennan, October 29, 1874; lot in Fifth ward, Allegheny, 23x41 feet, with buildings. Price.....$2,500

J. L. Koeth, Sr., et ux., and Adam Reineman, et ux., to James J. Robinson, October 27, 1874; lot in Indiana township, 50x110 feet. Price.....$425

John McKelvy and wife to Martha Gray, July 14, 1874; lot in East Liberty 30x187 feet. Price.....$1,000

George Ritche et ux. to Thomas McCartin and Francis Shanley, May 14, 1874; lot in Thirty-fifth ward, city, 90x125 feet more or less. Price.....$1,500

Henry Rowe et ux. to Andrew Smith, M. D., May 13, 1874; lot in Chartiers borough in the "village of Grantsville" plan, 50x180 feet, with buildings. Price $1,800

John G. Morgan and wife to Henry Shafer, April 1, 1875; tract of land in Robinson township, containing 93 acres and 159 perches more or less, with buildings. Price.....$10,810

Andrew Jackman et ux. to Michael Dougherty et ux., September 29, 1874; lot in Second avenue, city, in Col. Woods' plan, 20x80 feet, with buildings. Price.. $4,300.

John and Ellen Rolston to A. C. Patterson, October 20, 1874; all the right and title to a parcel of land belonging to the estate of John McVicker, deceased, Allegheny. Price.....$400

The case of I. K. Hewitt against the Steamboat "Scioto" was heard before U. S. Commissioner McCandless on Tuesday afternoon, which resulted in a decision against the boat. The matter was settled and proceedings discontinued.

Joseph L. Fricke et ux. to James L. and William H. Hastings, Oct. 8, 1874; lot in Sixteenth ward, city, containing 91 4-100 perches. Price.....$8,000

James Dalzell et ux. to Jane Nobles, May 1, 1874; three lots in Seventh ward, city, 60x99 feet, with buildings. Price. $7,000

Hugh Lee and wife, James L. Marshall and wife to Trustees of the M. E. Church, at Noblestown, April 25, 1874; tract of land in North Fayette township, containing 32 perches. Consideration.....$1

David Adams to Mrs. R. E. Taylor, November 2, 1874; two lots in Chartiers township, in Wm. Applegate's plan, 25x100 feet each, with buildings. Price.....$2,550

Christian Seibert et ux. to Job Thurlston, May 20, 1874; irregular lot in Eighteenth ward, city, with buildings. Price.....$750

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An Elegant Ridge Avenue Building

For sale, 75 feet on Ridge avenue by 120 to an alley. This property is situated on one of the most fashionable, desirable and convenient portions of Allegheny City, near the elegant residences of Lincoln and Allegheny avenues and other fine portions on Ridge. Any person looking for a site for a home would do well to examine it. Will make terms and prices advantageous to buyers. Enquire of A. R. Carpenter, Pennsylvania Railroad metal yard, corner of Seventh avenue and Grant streets, Pittsburgh. TTH

Last Chance.

But a short time remains for the purchase of tickets in the Fifth Gift Concert of the Public Library of Kentucky. Agents have been notified to make returns from the 20th to the 25th inst., but for the convenience of those who may have failed to supply themselves through the agents, CASH orders will be filled at the home office up to the evening of the 28th, and if any money should come too late it will be promptly returned to the party sending it.

We Claim

For the Manhattan Spring Bed a greater elasticity, better material in manufacture, greater simplicity and convenience, and a more delightful place of rest than any other bed. THOMPSON & CO,
84 Wood street.

Ladies Watches.

The largest assortment of Ladies Gold Watches in the city to be found at Geo. W. Biggs, No. 150 Smithfield street, four doors above Sixth avenue.

Dr. Gale French,
DENTIST,
258 Penn avenue.

THE COURTS.

YESTERDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

United States District Court.

(Before Judge McCandless.)

Paul W. Garfield, bankrupt, Titusville. Leave granted H. C. Johns, Esq., to withdraw the original contract between Charles Irwin and Paul W. Garfield for the sale of certain real estate situated in Venango county, Pennsylvania, together with the assignment of D. D. Williams, and to file in its place a certified copy.

State Supreme Court.

[Chief Justice Agnew, Presiding.]

Yesterday morning Catharine Realf petitioned the Court for an order on Richard Realf, directing him to pay a reasonable counsel fee and the costs of the appeal. A rule to show cause was granted, returnable Saturday.

Titusville Novelty Iron Works vs. P. Graham & Co. Appeal from the Common Pleas of Clarion county. Argued by Knox for appellants, and Corbett contra. This is an appeal from the action of the court in confirming the report of an auditor who was appointed to report facts, and distribute money arising from the Sheriff's sale of leasehold estate of James L. Johnson.

Appeal of Mary Sullivan from the decree of the Common Pleas of Crawford county. Argued by J. Newton McCloskey for appellant, and Pearson Church contra.

THE CRAWFORD COUNTY JAIL.

In the matter of the petition of Orlando Reed, Sheriff of Crawford county, for the approval of the appointment of a keeper of the common jail of Crawford county. Argued by David T. McKay for appellant, and John B. Compton, for appelle. On the 6th of April, 1874, Orlando Reed the appellant presented to the Quarter Session Court a petition praying the Court to approve the appointment of Bruno Albaugh as keeper of the common jail, and to fix his salary. The Court dismissed the petition on the ground that there is no jail in Crawford county, fitted as a work house, to which the Court could sentence convicts to confinement, at labor. The law makes workhouses and not jails where workhouses are especially provided. The Court below said that with such a jail as they have, there are no convicts sentenced to confinement at labor, and therefore there are no duties for a keeper to perform.

Hugh O'Hara, plaintiff in error and defendant below, vs. Second National Bank of Titusville, two cases. Error to the Common Pleas Court of Crawford county. Argued by B. J. Reed, for plaintiff in error, and Roger Sherman contra.